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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Volume XVI Number 1
SEMIANNUAL BULLETIN • 1945

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume XVI—Number 1

SEMIANNUAL BULLETIN, 1945

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XVI July 1945 Number 1

SUMMARY

Annual Crime Trends, 1931-44

During the 14-year period 1931–44, decreases were reflected in murder, negligent manslaughter, robbery, burglary, and auto theft. Increases occurred in rape, aggravated assault, and larceny. The major portion of the decreases occurred in the early part of the 14-year period. The reductions for robbery and auto theft were very substantial, amounting to 47.7 percent and 42.9 percent, respectively. For the other classifications, the decreases were less marked but they were significant.

Offenses of rape were up 110.9 percent and aggravated assault 37.7 percent. Larceny was the only property crime to reflect an increase during the period, and the upswing amounted to 11.1 percent.

Offenses Known to the Police, January–June, 1944–45

According to the reports of 392 cities, the first half of 1945 witnessed an 8.4 percent increase in crime over the first 6 months of 1944. The following increases were reported: Murder, 4.3 percent; rape, 9.0 percent; robbery, 10.0 percent; aggravated assault, 11.3 percent; burglary, 12.1 percent; larceny, 7.9 percent; auto theft, 4.6 percent. Negligent manslaughter showed a decline of 1.6 percent.

Supplemental information from 288 cities disclosed that forcible rapes increased 13.2 percent, whereas statutory violations (no force used—victim under age of consent) increased 8.7 percent during the first half of 1945. Highway robberies were up 12.3 percent and robberies of oil stations, 75.8 percent. Bank robberies increased 257 percent.

Value of Property Stolen, January–June, 1944–45

Not only did the number of crimes show an increase but also the value of property stolen per offense went up. The increases in the total value of property stolen are as follows: Robbery, 59 percent; burglary, 31.2 percent; larceny, 20.7 percent; and auto theft, 11.1 percent.

In both 1944 and 1945 the police recovered 96.6 percent of the automobiles stolen. Exclusive of automobiles, the percentage of recovered property was 26.2 in the first half of 1944 and 24.3 in 1945.

Crime Rates, January–June, 1945

The Pacific States reported the highest number of robberies, burglaries, larcenies, and auto thefts in proportion to population. The

highest murder rate was reported in the East South Central States, and the highest aggravated assault rate in the South Atlantic States.

Average figures for the cities divided according to size disclosed that with two exceptions the larger cities experience more offenses per unit of population than the smaller communities. The compilation also indicates that the predominance of crime in the larger cities is accentuated in the more serious types of crimes, such as murder and robbery.

Rural Crime Trends, January–June, 1944–45

Rural crimes were up 10.6 percent in the first half of 1945. Increases for individual classifications were as follows: Murder, 14.0 percent; negligent manslaughter, 23.7 percent; rape, 22.5 percent; robbery, 14.0 percent; aggravated assault, 29.5 percent; burglary, 14.7 percent; larceny, 5.8 percent; and auto theft, 4.7 percent.

Persons Arrested, January–June, 1945

The 270,739 persons arrested and fingerprinted in the first half of 1945 constituted a 14.2 percent increase over the first half of 1944. Male arrests increased 15.4 percent, while female arrests were up 8.3 percent. Persons under 21 years of age numbered 21.4 percent of the total arrested and fingerprinted. Such youths constituted 39.6 percent of those charged with crimes against property. Age 17 predominated in the frequency of male arrests and age 22 for females. There was an increase of 9.8 percent in arrests of males under 21 years of age, but a decrease of 5.4 percent in arrests of girls under 21.

More than half (52.1 percent) of the persons represented already had fingerprint cards on file at the F B I. For males the percentage having prior records was 55.5 and for females, 34.8. Of the total persons arrested and fingerprinted, 56.8 percent were arrested outside of their state of birth.

Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1944

During 1944, 28.5 percent of all offenses were cleared by arrest. The percentages for individual offenses ranged from 23.2 for larceny to 90.8 for murder. Figures for the remaining classifications are as follows: Negligent manslaughter, 81.5 percent; rape, 74.8 percent; robbery, 38.7 percent; aggravated assault, 75.7 percent; burglary, 31.6 percent; auto theft, 24.4 percent.

Persons Found Guilty, 1944

Approximately 82 percent of the persons charged by the police with violations during 1944 were found guilty. This is somewhat higher than the 80 percent found guilty in 1943, but in 1944 there were decreases in the percentage of persons found guilty for most offense classes with the exception of traffic violations. The percentage of persons found guilty during 1944 ranges from 46.3 percent for

persons charged with negligent manslaughter to 87.3 percent for those charged with driving while intoxicated.

Police Employees, April 30, 1945

The decrease in police personnel noted during prior war years continued in 1945. Cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants reported a decrease of 3.1 percent in police employees as compared with 1944, and a decline of 8.2 percent compared with 1942. The reduction in police personnel during the past few years has been rather general throughout the United States. On the average, the number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants varies from 1.18 in the East South Central States to 1.96 in the Middle Atlantic States. Figures for individual cities are presented in the bulletin.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and II offense classifications.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population

Generally speaking, crime rates vary directly with the size of the cities represented; the larger cities on the average have the higher crime rates. It is, of course, true that exceptions will be found in the figures for individual cities, but this results from a variety of other factors which also affect the crime rate of a community.

Table 1 discloses that cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants experience more offenses per unit of population than the smaller cities. Exceptions to this statement appear in the figures for cities with 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, where the crime rate for aggravated assault is in excess of that for cities over 100,000 in population, and the larceny figure is higher than for cities over 250,000 in population. Also, for cities with from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, the larceny rate is higher than for cities over 250,000 in population.

The data in table 1 are presented to enable police administrators and other interested individuals to compare local crime rates with the national average for cities of approximately the same size. Similar average figures for cities divided both as to size and location may be found in table 8.

The widest range between the lowest and highest crime rates for a single offense class appearing in table 1 is found for robbery, the figures ranging from 10.2 per 100,000 inhabitants for group VI cities to 33.1 for group I cities. The next widest range appears in the figures for manslaughter by negligence, from 0.80 for group VI to 2.34 for group I. For murder, group V cities were low with a rate of 1.39 and group II cities were high with a rate of 3.23. For the remaining offense classes the range is somewhat narrower, the highest crime rate being slightly more than double the lowest crime rate for any of the six groups of cities represented, with the exception of larceny, where the highest rate was less than double the lowest figure. These figures justify the observation that on the average the predominance of crime in the larger cities is accentuated in the more serious types of crimes.

TABLE 1.—*Offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1945; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
35 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,611,817:								
Number of offenses known	821	692	2,185	9,808	9,270	[1] 40,851	[1] 87,863	34,729
Rate per 100,000	2.77	2.34	7.38	33.1	31.3	202.0	434.4	117.3
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,792,650:								
Number of offenses known	252	174	483	1,840	2,837	15,934	37,264	10,609
Rate per 100,000	3.23	2.23	6.20	23.6	36.4	204.5	478.2	136.1
GROUP III								
106 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 7,283,055:								
Number of offenses known	197	141	316	1,225	2,729	12,336	34,200	7,818
Rate per 100,000	2.70	1.94	4.34	16.8	37.5	169.4	469.6	107.3
GROUP IV								
211 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 7,353,277:								
Number of offenses known	127	112	257	892	2,031	10,562	32,591	6,644
Rate per 100,000	1.73	1.52	3.50	12.1	27.6	143.6	443.2	90.4
GROUP V								
557 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 8,469,636:								
Number of offenses known	118	91	312	872	1,455	10,379	32,561	6,711
Rate per 100,000	1.39	1.07	3.68	10.3	17.2	122.5	384.4	79.2
GROUP VI								
1,285 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,866,054:								
Number of offenses known	123	55	259	701	1,174	6,923	17,976	4,418
Rate per 100,000	1.79	0.80	3.77	10.2	17.1	100.8	261.8	64.3
TOTAL, GROUPS I–VI								
2,249 cities; total population, 67,376,489:								
Number of offenses known	1,638	1,265	3,812	15,338	19,496	[1] 96,985	[1] 242,455	70,929
Rate per 100,000	2.43	1.88	5.66	22.8	28.9	167.2	418.1	105.3

[1] The number of offenses and rate for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports as follows: Group I, 33 cities, total population, 20,225,488; groups I–VI, 2,247 cities, total population, 57,990,160.

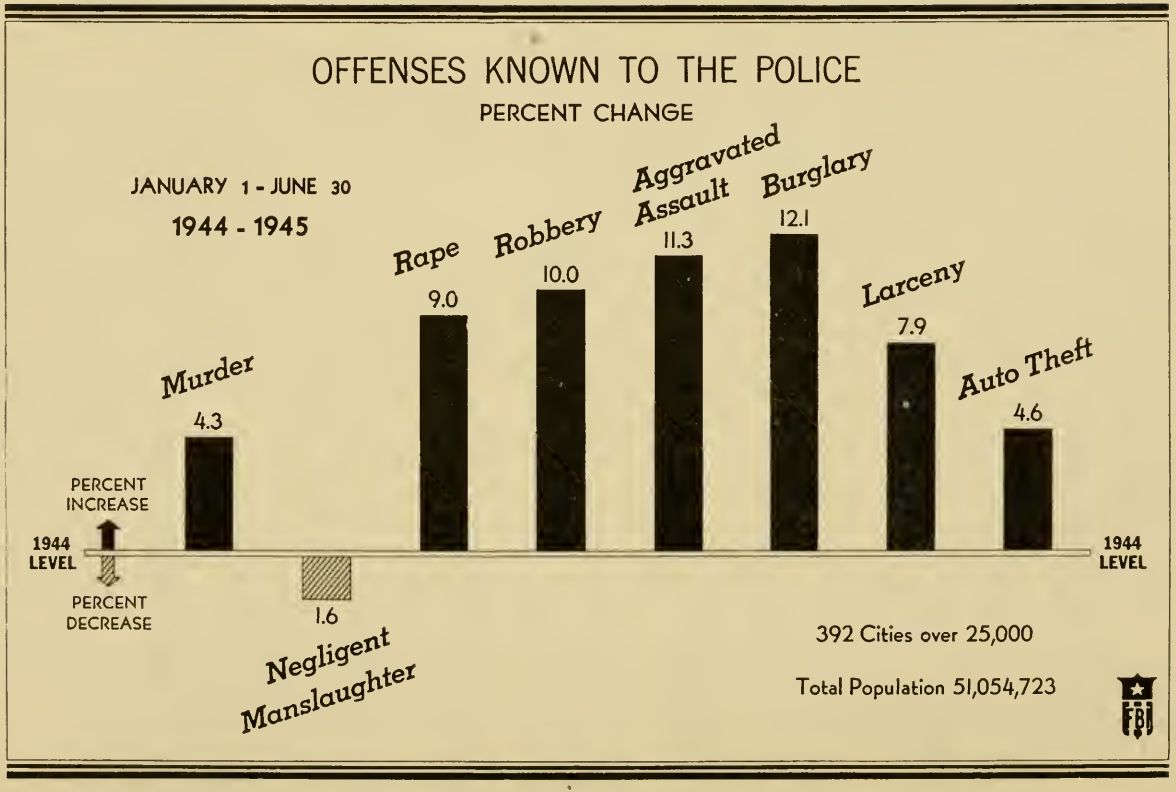
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE
PERCENT CHANGE
JANUARY 1 - JUNE 30
1944 - 1945
Murder
4.3
Negligent Manslaughter
1.6
Rape
9.0
Robbery
10.0
Aggravated Assault
11.3
Burglary
12.1
Larceny
7.9
Auto Theft
4.6
PERCENT INCREASE
PERCENT DECREASE
1944 LEVEL
1944 LEVEL
392 Cities over 25,000
Total Population 51,054,723
FBI

FIGURE 1.

Trends in Offenses Known to the Police, January–June 1944–45

Table 2, based upon the reports of police departments in 392 cities with a combined population of 51,054,723, reflects an 8.4 percent increase in crime during the first half of 1945 as compared with the corresponding period of 1944.

The compilation discloses increases for all offense classes except negligent manslaughter, where there is a decrease of 1.6 percent. The increases for the remaining offense classes range from 4.3 percent for murder to 12.1 percent for burglary.

There are 412 cities in the United States with population in excess of 25,000. Since 392 of these cities, including the most populous communities, are represented in table 2, the figures reported therein are obviously representative of the current trends in the volume of urban crime. A similar tabulation reflecting current rural crime trends may be found in table 13.

The 1944 figures for murder, robbery, burglary, and larceny were somewhat below the prewar averages, but the increases shown in the 1945 figures for these offenses indicate a swing back to, or in excess of, the prewar average figures. For rape, aggravated assault, and auto theft the 1944 figures were above the prewar averages, and the increases shown in 1945 reveal a continuation of the upward trend in those types of crimes. Cases of negligent manslaughter in 1945 were substantially at the prewar level.

TABLE 2.—*Offenses known to the police, cities over 25,000 in population, January–June 1944–45*

[392 cities, total population 51,054,723; based on 1940 decennial census]

Offense	Number of offenses—January–June		Change	
	1944	1945	Number	Percent
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,313	1,370	+57	+4.3
Manslaughter by negligence	1,128	1,110	−18	−1.6
Rape	2,918	3,181	+263	+9.0
Robbery	12,309	13,539	+1,230	+10.0
Aggravated assault	14,809	16,481	+1,672	+11.3
Burglary	73,248	82,143	+8,895	+12.1
Larceny	181,373	195,647	+14,274	+7.9
Auto theft	55,978	58,556	+2,578	+4.6
Total	343,076	372,027	+28,951	+8.4

Annual Crime Trends, 1931–44

During 1931–44 decreases were reflected in five of the classifications on which monthly reports are made by police departments throughout the United States, and increases were shown in three types of crimes. Murder, negligent manslaughter, robbery, burglary, and auto theft showed substantial decreases. On the other hand, rape, aggravated assault, and larceny reflected increases.

The compilations presented in tables 3–5 are based on monthly reports received from the police departments of 220 cities, each with population in excess of 25,000. Identical cities are represented in the figures for each of the 14 years.

The largest reductions occurred in robberies and auto thefts. Robberies decreased from 26,937 in 1931 to 14,101 in 1944, a decrease of 47.7 percent. Most of this decrease occurred in the early part of the 14-year period. During 1931–34, the yearly average for robbery was 24,125 and this figure dropped to 17,022 during 1935–39, a decrease of 29.4 percent. The annual average for this type of crime during 1940–44 was 15,142, a decrease of 11.0 percent as compared with 1935–39, and a decrease of 37.2 percent as compared with 1931–34.

Auto thefts decreased from 119,052 in 1931 to 68,009 in 1944, a reduction of 42.9 percent. Here too the major portion of the decrease occurred in the early part of the 14-year period. The yearly average for 1935–39 was 34.4 percent lower than for 1931–34. The annual average for 1940–44 declined 6.4 percent as compared with the preceding 5-year period, but was 38.6 percent below the yearly average for 1931–34. It may be significant to note, however, that the auto theft figures for 1943 and 1944 are substantially in excess of the figures for 1938–42.

The yearly average for murder during 1940–44 was 16.4 percent below the annual average for 1931–34. A similar comparison reflects the following decreases: Manslaughter by negligence, 11.6 percent, and burglary, 12.3 percent. In all instances the major portion of the decrease occurred in the early part of the 14-year period, with comparatively small reductions occurring in the later years.

Offenses of rape increased from 1,649 in 1931 to 3,477 in 1944, an increase of 110.9 percent. The upward trend in this crime classification was apparent throughout the 14-year period but was most pronounced during 1940–44.

Aggravated assaults increased from 13,857 in 1931 to 19,077 in 1944, an increase of 37.7 percent. The annual figures for this crime classification show little variation from 1931 through 1940, but beginning in 1941 a sharp upswing occurred.

Of the offenses against property, larceny is the only one to show an increase over the 14-year period. Reported larcenies numbered 216,754 in 1931 and 240,736 in 1944, an increase of 11.1 percent. The peak year for larceny offenses was 1940 with 283,143 violations reported. This figure dropped slightly to 281,850 in 1941, and there were additional decreases in 1942–44. However, the annual average number of larcenies for 1940–44 was 14.9 percent above the yearly average for 1931–34 and 6.4 percent above the corresponding figure for 1935–39.

Table 4 includes data for the 220 cities divided into four groups according to size, and table 5 is composed of compilations for the same cities divided into nine groups according to location. These compilations enable interested individuals to study crime trends for each of the various groups.

In order to summarize the trends reflected by the yearly figures for 1931–44, they are presented in table 3 in the form of three sets of averages. The first column represents the average of the four yearly figures for 1931–34; the second column represents the average of the five yearly figures for 1935–39; and the third column represents the average of the five yearly figures for 1940–44.

Tables 4 and 5 present two sets of population figures for the various groups of cities, based on the 1930 and 1940 decennial censuses. In examining the data presented in table 5, it is suggested that consideration be given to the fact that significant population shifts have occurred since 1940. Also in evaluating the crime trend figures for the past 5 years, consideration should be given to the influence of conditions existing during the war years, particularly the fact that several million young men have been in the armed services during 1942–44.

It is further suggested that in evaluating the figures in table 4, it be borne in mind that table 2 of this publication discloses an 8.4 percent increase in crimes during the first half of 1945, with increases in all categories except negligent manslaughter. This may indicate the possibility that we are entering a period which is likely to be characterized by somewhat higher crime rates than we have had during recent years.

TABLE 3.—*Trends in offenses known to the police, cities over 25,000 in population, January to December 1931–44*

[220 cities; total population based on Bureau of the Census estimates as of July 1, 1933—27,806,547; total population based on 1940 decennial census—28,186,505]

Offense	Average yearly number of offenses			Change					
				1935–39 vs. 1931–34		1940–44 vs. 1935–39		1940–44 vs. 1931–34	
	1931–34	1935–39	1940–44	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,991	1,687	1,664	−304	−15.3	−23	−1.4	−327	−16.4
Manslaughter by negligence	1,410	1,199	1,247	−211	−15.0	+48	+4.0	−163	−11.6
Rape	1,681	2,222	3,060	+541	+32.2	+838	+37.7	+1,379	+82.0
Robbery	24,125	17,022	15,142	−7,103	−29.4	−1,880	−11.0	−8,983	−37.2
Aggravated assault	13,601	13,764	16,675	+163	+1.2	+2,911	+21.1	+3,074	+22.6
Burglary	106,821	94,840	93,634	−11,981	−11.2	−1,206	−1.3	−13,187	−12.3
Larceny—theft	231,005	249,561	265,442	+18,556	+8.0	+15,881	+6.4	+34,437	+14.9
Auto theft	99,721	65,426	61,238	−34,295	−34.4	−4,188	−6.4	−38,483	−38.6

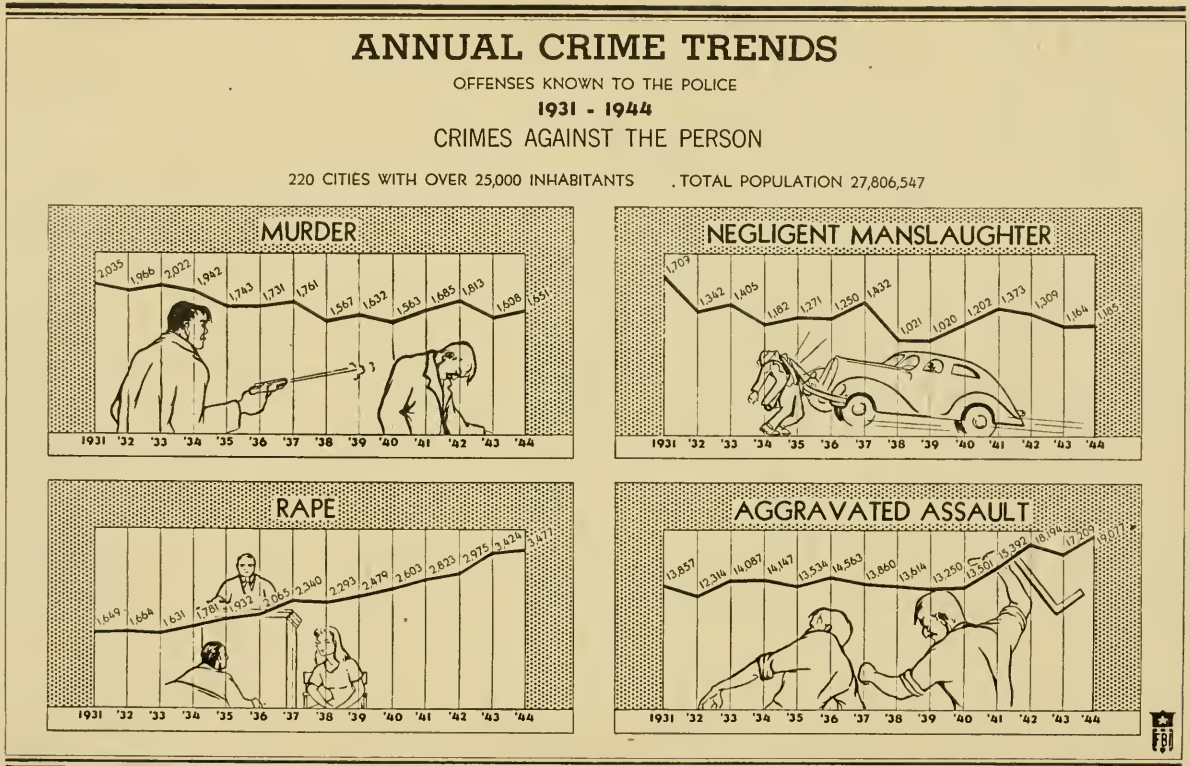
ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE
1931 - 1944
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON
220 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS . TOTAL POPULATION 27,806,547
MURDER
2,035 1,966 2,022 1,942 1,743 1,731 1,761 1,567 1,632 1,563 1,685 1,813 1,608 1,631
1931 '32 '33 '34 '35 '36 '37 '38 '39 '40 '41 '42 '43 '44
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
1,703 1,342 1,403 1,182 1,271 1,250 1,432 1,021 1,020 1,202 1,373 1,309 1,164 1,165
1931 '32 '33 '34 '35 '36 '37 '38 '39 '40 '41 '42 '43 '44
RAPE
1,649 1,684 1,631 1,781 1,932 2,065 2,340 2,293 2,479 2,603 2,823 2,975 3,424 3,417
1931 '32 '33 '34 '35 '36 '37 '38 '39 '40 '41 '42 '43 '44
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
13,857 12,314 14,087 14,147 13,534 14,563 13,860 13,614 13,250 13,501 15,392 16,194 17,209 17,017
1931 '32 '33 '34 '35 '36 '37 '38 '39 '40 '41 '42 '43 '44
FBI

FIGURE 2.

TABLE 4.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, cities over 25,000 in population, January to December, 1931–44, by population groups*

[Population based on estimates for individual cities prepared by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1933 [1]]

Population group and year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
25 cities over 250,000; total population, 14,193,400: [1]								
1931	1,132	1,107	926	16,173	7,237	51,526	107,139	64,479
1932	1,115	922	986	15,526	6,604	54,170	113,186	54,780
1933	1,205	942	942	14,229	6,945	53,692	121,191	50,398
1934	1,077	671	997	12,173	6,945	53,687	122,207	48,576
1935	962	709	1,143	10,076	6,687	46,725	118,321	41,667
1936	986	672	1,256	9,612	6,812	40,409	109,712	36,266
1937	1,019	771	1,429	11,597	6,698	44,474	125,211	37,504
1938	831	524	1,468	10,804	7,142	43,496	126,562	31,944
1939	950	556	1,548	9,841	6,653	45,041	132,926	30,265
1940	887	594	1,712	10,093	6,893	49,292	136,696	31,130
1941	886	690	1,835	9,758	8,402	47,758	132,677	33,744
1942	993	697	1,895	9,699	10,191	42,519	124,398	31,214
1943	932	589	2,139	9,837	9,341	45,423	107,233	33,195
1944	932	590	2,091	8,869	9,934	44,817	105,743	35,142
GROUP II								
48 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 6,719,312: [1]								
1931	483	369	376	5,719	3,652	28,660	57,619	31,649
1932	501	236	330	5,339	3,237	30,560	56,397	26,885
1933	467	259	378	4,644	4,491	29,609	59,079	24,520
1934	497	271	443	4,844	4,257	29,056	60,055	23,617
1935	454	328	461	4,091	4,076	28,729	61,228	20,404
1936	430	316	432	3,581	4,775	26,531	60,034	17,298
1937	436	422	464	3,785	4,353	27,517	64,686	17,290
1938	459	312	411	3,622	3,908	27,152	67,447	14,829
1939	400	312	482	3,507	3,833	28,284	71,015	14,718
1940	376	379	489	3,317	3,527	27,820	73,582	14,213
1941	453	380	539	3,180	3,612	27,387	73,297	14,943
1942	477	341	594	3,123	3,836	24,826	72,165	14,071
1943	404	327	706	3,268	4,008	26,242	68,473	18,175
1944	413	359	823	3,231	4,715	26,725	65,444	19,425
GROUP III								
54 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 3,673,590: [1]								
1931	233	137	196	3,121	1,543	13,692	29,290	12,681
1932	217	114	199	2,807	1,315	14,665	31,799	10,987
1933	196	102	171	2,789	1,413	13,822	34,235	9,217
1934	222	107	182	2,344	1,584	13,225	34,773	9,473
1935	197	123	172	2,039	1,480	13,061	32,529	8,242
1936	192	153	189	1,871	1,634	11,902	30,981	7,501
1937	190	131	255	1,805	1,612	12,909	33,237	8,154
1938	187	87	238	1,873	1,630	13,065	37,083	6,559
1939	164	82	223	1,561	1,813	13,139	36,885	6,110
1940	197	118	214	1,622	2,026	12,438	38,123	6,024
1941	207	159	248	1,441	2,069	11,887	39,579	6,730
1942	186	144	270	1,312	1,906	10,007	39,245	5,896
1943	158	128	309	1,181	1,763	10,428	37,166	6,788
1944	203	133	301	1,106	2,538	10,924	36,303	7,311

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, cities over 25,000 in population, January to December, 1931–44, by population groups*—Continued

Population group and year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP IV								
93 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 3,220,245: [1]								
1931	187	96	151	1,924	1,425	9,598	22,706	10,243
1932	133	70	149	1,835	1,158	10,580	23,602	7,952
1933	154	103	140	1,626	1,238	10,451	25,038	6,671
1934	146	133	159	1,406	1,361	10,289	25,702	6,754
1935	130	111	156	1,319	1,291	10,009	25,485	6,023
1936	123	109	188	1,046	1,342	9,737	24,967	5,908
1937	116	108	192	1,051	1,197	10,515	27,633	6,279
1938	90	98	176	1,011	934	10,683	29,474	5,158
1939	118	70	226	1,016	951	10,823	32,390	5,009
1940	103	111	188	927	1,055	10,779	34,742	5,193
1941	139	144	201	948	1,309	10,172	36,297	5,634
1942	157	127	216	954	2,261	9,914	37,373	5,281
1943	114	120	270	948	2,097	9,604	35,429	5,949
1944	103	103	262	895	1,890	9,209	33,246	6,131
TOTAL, GROUPS I–IV								
220 cities; total population, 27,806,547: [1]								
1931	2,035	1,709	1,649	26,937	13,857	103,476	216,754	119,052
1932	1,966	1,342	1,664	25,507	12,314	109,975	224,984	100,604
1933	2,022	1,406	1,631	23,288	14,087	107,574	239,543	90,806
1934	1,942	1,182	1,781	20,767	14,147	106,257	242,737	88,420
1935	1,743	1,271	1,932	17,525	13,534	98,524	237,563	76,336
1936	1,731	1,250	2,065	16,110	14,563	88,579	225,694	66,973
1937	1,761	1,432	2,340	18,238	13,860	95,415	250,767	69,227
1938	1,567	1,021	2,293	17,310	13,614	94,396	260,566	58,490
1939	1,632	1,020	2,479	15,925	13,250	97,287	273,216	56,102
1940	1,563	1,202	2,603	15,959	13,501	100,329	283,143	56,560
1941	1,685	1,373	2,823	15,327	15,392	97,204	281,850	61,051
1942	1,813	1,309	2,975	15,088	18,194	87,266	273,181	56,462
1943	1,608	1,164	3,424	15,234	17,209	91,697	248,301	64,107
1944	1,651	1,185	3,477	14,101	19,077	91,675	240,736	68,009

[1] The population based on the 1940 decennial census and the percent change from the 1933 estimates are as follows:

	1940 population	Percent change from 1933 estimates
Group I	14,330,099	+1.0
Group II	6,850,721	+2.0
Group III	3,698,734	+.7
Group IV	3,306,951	+2.7
Total, all groups	28,186,505	+1.4

ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

1931 - 1944

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

220 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS TOTAL POPULATION 27,806,547

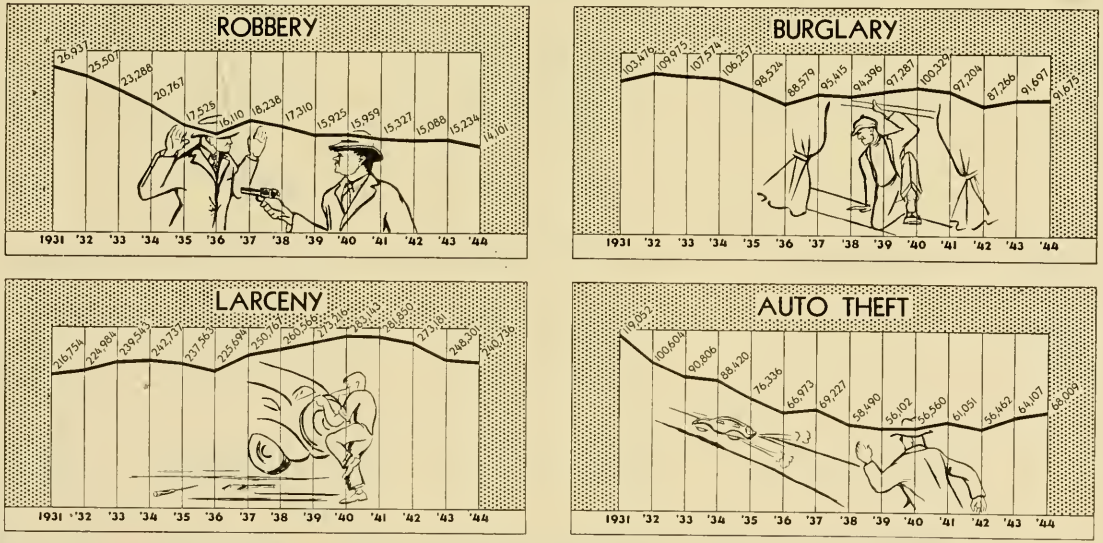

FIGURE 3.

TABLE 5.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, cities over 25,000 in population, January to December, 1931–44, by geographic divisions*

[Population based on estimates for individual cities prepared by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1933 [1]]

Geographic division and year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
NEW ENGLAND								
32 cities; total population, 3,321,273:[1]								
1931	52	181	250	919	831	9,336	21,495	12,719
1932	38	142	191	1,068	553	10,362	20,952	11,776
1933	62	103	179	985	580	10,561	21,161	11,196
1934	38	73	251	1,110	520	10,166	19,838	10,866
1935	43	100	237	683	490	9,422	17,083	9,165
1936	34	89	173	514	384	8,187	16,002	7,623
1937	36	123	252	725	485	8,905	17,476	7,985
1938	50	73	225	714	431	9,457	19,492	7,611
1939	32	86	254	791	494	9,606	19,501	7,389
1940	39	110	263	643	458	9,508	20,226	7,749
1941	64	110	256	550	426	9,251	20,283	7,908
1942	47	74	238	506	400	8,435	20,577	6,641
1943	29	78	232	689	479	8,585	17,587	6,730
1944	51	87	207	556	424	8,035	16,220	6,345
MIDDLE ATLANTIC								
36 cities; total population, 5,597,100:[1]								
1931	279	639	392	2,951	3,492	15,496	23,319	13,297
1932	262	572	334	2,325	2,688	15,508	21,329	11,501
1933	248	626	323	2,122	2,826	14,445	21,027	10,138
1934	197	287	368	1,964	2,581	14,627	22,851	11,073
1935	239	302	325	1,438	2,125	12,922	22,144	9,762
1936	206	278	365	1,437	2,311	9,797	20,583	8,788
1937	195	323	388	1,651	2,260	9,933	22,286	9,722
1938	178	195	396	1,771	2,162	9,902	23,727	8,599
1939	196	183	405	1,580	1,938	10,842	23,836	8,162
1940	177	254	468	1,795	1,896	12,749	23,862	8,779
1941	167	324	470	1,341	1,916	10,333	23,561	9,126
1942	180	291	460	1,302	1,855	9,769	23,437	7,465
1943	171	220	430	1,210	1,675	10,087	20,270	7,501
1944	155	219	399	1,261	1,755	10,790	20,200	8,712
EAST NORTH CENTRAL								
69 cities; total population, 7,762,695:[1]								
1931	492	330	439	9,224	3,233	25,824	70,849	31,220
1932	464	198	548	8,734	2,959	27,142	77,320	24,253
1933	467	213	552	7,808	3,147	25,885	83,496	21,233
1934	464	271	517	6,881	3,546	25,522	80,190	21,223
1935	418	303	747	6,425	3,316	24,732	77,750	18,618
1936	404	273	805	5,842	3,236	23,026	70,531	17,129
1937	391	336	915	6,941	3,362	26,470	82,389	18,284
1938	321	213	832	6,273	2,975	27,686	84,872	14,341
1939	337	233	956	5,528	2,673	27,726	86,716	13,858
1940	324	274	909	5,891	2,774	29,293	92,837	14,095
1941	344	317	993	5,766	3,481	27,290	91,193	14,614
1942	361	304	1,036	5,260	4,169	24,637	82,439	12,584
1943	352	263	1,203	5,243	4,142	25,969	73,528	15,515
1944	342	269	1,133	4,889	4,834	25,618	73,786	15,422

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, cities over 25,000 in population, January to December, 1931–44, by geographic divisions*—Continued

Geographic division and year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
WEST NORTH CENTRAL								
16 cities; total population, 2,621,600: [1]								
1931	186	60	117	3,976	819	8,806	18,890	13,743
1932	186	30	137	3,404	837	9,584	19,946	12,450
1933	202	33	110	3,160	779	10,126	22,554	12,146
1934	194	51	182	2,558	665	9,525	22,719	10,090
1935	145	81	145	2,124	665	9,146	22,850	8,557
1936	117	91	131	1,479	677	7,936	22,611	6,283
1937	115	75	123	1,350	432	7,115	24,351	5,746
1938	101	58	184	1,359	375	6,553	25,547	4,710
1939	134	56	148	1,393	405	7,268	27,817	4,446
1940	92	63	177	1,038	360	7,097	26,610	3,775
1941	126	70	189	967	861	8,140	23,430	3,738
1942	109	74	170	760	1,358	6,674	23,577	3,485
1943	109	53	235	656	954	6,306	19,598	3,586
1944	116	78	328	568	688	5,618	16,766	4,117
SOUTH ATLANTIC								
18 cities; total population, 2,600,587: [1]								
1931	366	166	138	2,325	2,133	11,062	25,397	12,990
1932	391	123	146	2,610	2,050	12,633	23,397	12,199
1933	377	140	190	2,676	2,989	12,609	24,982	9,926
1934	386	140	167	2,376	3,102	12,158	26,946	9,741
1935	323	113	162	2,158	3,041	12,324	31,036	8,947
1936	358	100	241	2,597	3,894	12,782	30,618	8,386
1937	395	114	245	3,142	3,531	13,929	32,794	8,305
1938	370	94	242	2,446	3,837	12,544	33,002	7,536
1939	407	121	267	2,223	3,772	12,410	32,926	7,746
1940	435	131	275	2,556	3,555	12,566	36,143	7,735
1941	465	149	345	2,571	4,286	12,688	39,952	9,440
1942	506	139	391	2,649	5,287	11,700	41,195	8,543
1943	421	153	349	2,478	4,970	12,162	36,968	8,792
1944	424	172	414	2,173	5,673	11,982	33,544	10,119
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL								
5 cities; total population, 863,600: [1]								
1931	215	96	30	873	1,507	5,117	6,147	4,759
1932	199	85	26	1,155	1,524	5,771	6,559	3,895
1933	236	68	42	1,059	1,970	5,473	7,257	3,316
1934	259	81	32	1,185	1,565	6,207	8,624	3,398
1935	219	107	37	969	1,489	5,589	8,164	2,998
1936	194	135	47	899	1,415	5,231	9,844	2,598
1937	232	121	61	920	1,396	5,237	9,658	2,949
1938	202	65	50	928	1,303	5,094	8,128	2,316
1939	185	84	40	870	1,249	5,497	9,320	1,943
1940	162	66	74	869	1,779	5,661	9,999	2,148
1941	172	66	55	1,032	1,731	5,792	11,016	2,778
1942	200	54	96	1,023	1,646	4,934	11,273	2,637
1943	143	47	83	750	1,006	4,745	9,644	2,305
1944	145	40	86	640	1,497	5,229	9,413	2,947
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL								
15 cities; total population, 1,881,125: [1]								
1931	304	108	134	2,096	1,117	8,790	17,034	10,456
1932	295	52	115	2,162	1,014	9,220	17,606	8,858
1933	302	86	105	1,825	1,036	9,793	18,979	8,631
1934	273	115	101	1,710	1,207	9,174	20,082	8,026
1935	248	93	76	1,437	1,422	8,366	19,315	5,830
1936	300	107	113	1,277	1,654	7,836	19,619	4,419
1937	267	96	127	1,180	1,472	7,661	20,601	3,692
1938	251	107	139	1,159	1,568	7,123	21,154	3,413
1939	242	94	138	1,162	1,779	7,682	25,202	3,441
1940	217	84	176	1,056	1,824	7,662	23,952	3,362
1941	242	90	163	972	1,758	8,063	23,748	3,819
1942	272	99	126	940	2,159	6,587	23,236	3,922
1943	253	103	188	904	2,036	6,730	21,010	4,793
1944	257	91	192	861	1,937	7,066	20,445	5,815

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, cities over 25,000 in population, January to December, 1931–44, by geographic divisions*—Continued

Geographic division and year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
MOUNTAIN								
8 cities; total population, 655,000: [1]								
1931	40	11	11	1,193	100	4,412	5,843	4,363
1932	39	6	27	991	139	4,448	6,283	2,717
1933	32	11	26	851	108	4,780	7,074	2,866
1934	32	17	34	928	151	4,845	8,438	3,082
1935	40	13	45	723	159	3,994	7,352	2,007
1936	50	13	50	389	158	2,795	6,063	1,936
1937	31	23	71	422	137	3,285	6,641	2,091
1938	25	21	27	439	129	2,812	7,703	1,815
1939	24	9	45	326	97	2,661	9,048	1,601
1940	25	37	34	384	129	2,837	10,968	1,401
1941	23	62	63	408	144	3,282	11,563	1,560
1942	27	68	81	415	170	3,700	11,607	1,704
1943	38	52	138	449	220	3,813	10,956	1,996
1944	25	58	133	378	279	3,671	9,975	1,900
PACIFIC								
21 cities; total population, 2,503,567: [1]								
1931	101	118	138	3,380	625	14,633	27,780	15,505
1932	92	134	140	3,058	550	15,307	31,592	12,955
1933	96	126	104	2,802	652	13,902	33,013	11,354
1934	99	147	129	2,055	810	14,033	33,049	10,921
1935	68	159	158	1,568	827	12,029	31,869	10,452
1936	68	164	140	1,676	834	10,989	29,823	9,811
1937	99	221	158	1,907	785	12,880	34,571	10,453
1938	69	195	198	2,221	834	13,225	36,941	8,149
1939	75	154	226	2,052	843	13,595	38,850	7,516
1940	92	183	227	1,727	726	12,956	38,546	7,516
1941	82	185	289	1,720	789	12,365	37,104	8,068
1942	111	206	377	2,233	1,150	10,830	35,840	9,481
1943	92	195	566	2,855	1,727	13,300	38,740	12,889
1944	136	171	585	2,775	1,990	13,666	40,387	12,632

[1] The population based on the 1940 decennial census and the percent change from the 1933 estimates are as follows:

	1940 population	Percent change from 1933 estimates
New England	3,286,783	−1.0
Middle Atlantic	5,473,221	−2.2
East North Central	7,607,776	−2.0
West North Central	2,652,339	+1.2
South Atlantic	3,003,349	+15.5
East South Central	882,086	+2.1
West South Central	1,994,198	+6.0
Mountain	707,180	+8.0
Pacific	2,579,573	+3.0

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location

The amount of crime per unit of population varies considerably among the several States and geographic divisions of the United States. This is not at all surprising, since the volume of crime in a community depends upon a variety of factors, which are discussed in some detail in the text preceding table 9. Figures representing the

number of births, deaths, marriages, divorces, automobile fatalities, and similar items in proportion to population vary widely among the several States, and it should be expected that figures representing the volume of crime will show similar variations.

The highest murder rates are found in the East South Central, South Atlantic, and West South Central States. The rates are 7.88, 6.84 and 5.55, respectively, per 100,000 inhabitants.

For robbery, the Pacific States rank highest, with a rate of 65.8 per 100,000 inhabitants, followed by the figures for the East South Central and East North Central divisions which are 30.7 and 29.2 respectively.

The South Atlantic States report the highest rate for aggravated assault (95.8), followed by the East South Central group which reported 75.4 offenses per unit of population. In third place is the West South Central division with a rate of 45 per 100,000 inhabitants.

For burglary, the Pacific States reported the highest number of offenses, 304.7 per 100,000 inhabitants, followed by the Mountain division with 221.3 and the East South Central States with a rate of 216.9.

The Pacific States likewise reported the highest larceny rate, 892.8 per unit of population. This figure was followed by that of the Mountain States, 654.9, which in turn was followed by the West South Central States with a rate of 569.7.

For auto theft, the Pacific States rate of 270.7 was the highest, with the rate of 139.6 for the West South Central group in second place. The third highest auto theft rate was 133.5 for the South Atlantic States.

With reference to the fact that the highest crime rates for offenses against property were reported by police departments of the Pacific States, it should be noted that this area has experienced a substantial increase in population since 1940. However, the 1940 decennial census figures are the only comprehensive population figures available, and accordingly they have been used in computing the crime rates presented in table 7. This, of course, has the effect of raising the crime rates for communities which have experienced a population increase, and of depressing the crime rates below their true level for communities which have experienced a decrease in population.

Regional and State crime rates appear in table 7, and in table 8 may be found the figures subdivided by geographic divisions and population groups. This latter compilation makes it possible for police administrators or other interested individuals to compare local crime rates with the average for cities of the same size located in the same section of the United States.

In table 6 may be found the number of cities used in preparing the figures for each of the various subdivisions appearing in tables 7 and 8.

TABLE 6.—*Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to June, inclusive, 1945*

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 190 cities; total population, 6,074,942	2	10	13	35	69	61	190
Middle Atlantic: 529 cities; total population, 19,706,215	6	11	24	38	143	307	529
East North Central: 530 cities; total population, 16,226,205	7	10	23	59	116	315	530
West North Central: 263 cities; total population, 5,432,656	4	5	8	12	62	172	263
South Atlantic: [1] 207 cities; total population, 5,876,517	3	7	17	20	48	112	207
East South Central: 90 cities; total population, 2,435,552	3	3	4	10	20	50	90
West South Central: 135 cities; total population, 3,929,866	4	3	8	13	36	71	135
Mountain: 101 cities; total population, 1,519,382	1	1	2	7	20	70	101
Pacific: 204 cities; total population, 6,175,154	5	5	7	17	43	127	204
New England:							
Maine			1	2	5	8	16
New Hampshire			1	2	6	5	14
Vermont				1	1	6	8
Massachusetts	1	7	8	16	43	32	107
Rhode Island	1		1	6	7	3	18
Connecticut		3	2	8	7	7	27
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	3	4	6	10	46	98	167
New Jersey	1	4	7	16	35	69	132
Pennsylvania	2	3	11	12	62	140	230
East North Central:							
Ohio	3	4	4	14	32	89	146
Indiana	1	3	4	9	14	35	66
Illinois	1	1	7	14	31	91	145
Michigan	1	2	6	9	24	56	98
Wisconsin	1		2	13	15	44	75
West North Central:							
Minnesota	2	1		1	10	49	63
Iowa		1	4	6	9	40	60
Missouri	2		2	2	14	28	48
North Dakota				1	3	6	10
South Dakota				1	5	7	13
Nebraska		1	1		6	12	20
Kansas		2	1	1	15	30	49
South Atlantic:							
District of Columbia	1						1
Delaware		1				3	4
Maryland	1			2	4	6	13
Virginia		2	3	5	6	20	36
West Virginia			3	2	6	13	24
North Carolina		1	4	4	15	20	44
South Carolina			2	2	2	10	16
Georgia	1		4	1	6	20	32
Florida		3	1	4	9	20	37
East South Central:							
Kentucky	1		1	5	4	14	25
Tennessee	1	3		1	4	12	21
Alabama	1		2	3	4	17	27
Mississippi			1	1	8	7	17
West South Central:							
Arkansas			1	1	3	10	15
Louisiana	1		1	3	4	11	20
Oklahoma		2		2	12	16	32
Texas	3	1	6	7	17	34	68
Mountain:							
Montana				2	4	5	11
Idaho				1	3	14	18
Wyoming					2	4	6
Colorado	1		1	1	5	15	23
New Mexico				1	3	9	13
Arizona			1	1		10	12
Utah		1		1	2	9	13
Nevada					1	4	5
Pacific:							
Washington	1	2		3	8	16	30
Oregon	1			1	5	17	24
California	3	3	7	13	30	94	150

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 7.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to June, inclusive, 1945, by States*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION						
New England	0.72	6.4	6.0	119.6	234.9	75.8
Middle Atlantic	1.19	10.0	15.1	[1] 99.1	[1] 198.4	68.8
East North Central	1.87	29.2	23.3	162.5	392.1	82.6
West North Central	1.23	13.3	11.9	118.7	318.3	76.5
South Atlantic [2]	6.84	26.6	95.8	191.1	499.0	133.5
East South Central	7.88	30.7	75.4	216.9	410.5	132.6
West South Central	5.55	19.1	45.0	203.1	569.7	139.6
Mountain	2.11	25.1	18.8	221.3	654.9	127.5
Pacific	2.33	65.8	35.8	304.7	892.8	270.7
New England:						
Maine	.71	5.3	7.8	133.4	330.6	87.6
New Hampshire	----------	1.2	1.6	61.5	187.2	27.9
Vermont	----------	----------	----------	70.1	328.2	35.1
Massachusetts	.80	7.7	4.9	116.9	211.9	78.3
Rhode Island	.46	4.9	6.6	113.7	248.3	86.1
Connecticut	.83	4.6	10.1	145.8	285.6	71.8
Middle Atlantic:						
New York	1.21	7.0	13.9	[3] 72.5	[3] 220.0	69.1
New Jersey	1.13	13.0	21.1	134.1	217.1	79.9
Pennsylvania	1.19	14.4	14.4	[4] 98.0	[4] 165.7	62.7
East North Central:						
Ohio	2.34	26.0	20.3	175.9	407.1	90.8
Indiana	1.86	21.2	27.8	183.8	509.4	122.4
Illinois	2.01	38.6	21.4	151.3	261.3	54.9
Michigan	1.77	33.1	37.3	193.8	541.7	110.8
Wisconsin	.44	5.4	3.6	77.6	366.4	55.5
West North Central:						
Minnesota	.53	6.6	4.2	86.3	269.2	58.3
Iowa	.73	8.7	5.2	113.5	306.8	68.8
Missouri	2.49	24.6	24.0	129.4	323.5	76.9
North Dakota	----------	1.6	1.6	79.7	220.3	57.5
South Dakota	----------	3.7	.7	89.4	371.0	65.3
Nebraska	.45	8.8	13.3	152.7	405.3	138.3
Kansas	1.02	10.5	7.7	151.6	366.3	87.2
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	.80	48.9	8.8	196.3	568.8	115.4
Maryland	4.54	22.1	59.8	104.1	247.6	142.9
Virginia	7.51	38.8	100.7	240.9	639.6	149.5
West Virginia	3.70	32.9	24.5	127.1	308.1	82.6
North Carolina	6.60	18.1	240.1	205.9	418.6	83.3
South Carolina	11.58	24.2	67.4	153.3	648.5	130.9
Georgia	10.10	24.7	83.6	206.4	615.0	147.9
Florida	9.04	32.2	109.3	312.8	740.6	180.2
East South Central:						
Kentucky	6.09	39.8	64.4	275.7	444.1	171.8
Tennessee	8.67	29.5	53.6	186.7	352.6	136.8
Alabama	9.18	28.0	107.3	221.6	436.8	98.4
Mississippi	6.83	18.3	92.1	153.6	440.2	105.7
West South Central:						
Arkansas	4.66	47.4	69.9	162.6	477.5	119.4
Louisiana	4.91	9.5	45.4	70.9	257.6	119.9
Oklahoma	3.60	20.2	19.2	201.5	630.2	126.7
Texas	6.47	19.3	50.0	256.5	676.3	152.8
Mountain:						
Montana	----------	10.8	3.6	91.2	522.5	73.2
Idaho	----------	10.3	6.4	186.9	622.8	126.5
Wyoming	6.46	33.9	19.4	243.8	676.5	171.1
Colorado	1.60	22.3	12.6	252.1	545.4	94.7
New Mexico	4.80	22.4	36.0	148.8	472.7	100.8
Arizona	3.77	51.0	47.2	241.6	1,147.6	217.7
Utah	1.16	23.1	19.7	238.7	702.8	168.5
Nevada	6.68	60.1	28.4	367.5	960.4	182.1
Pacific:						
Washington	2.15	36.2	11.7	278.0	812.2	240.4
Oregon	2.23	51.4	21.3	345.7	859.2	194.9
California	2.37	72.8	41.7	305.4	911.1	284.1

[1] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 527 cities with a total population of 10,319,886.
[2] Includes report of the District of Columbia.
[3] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 166 cities.
[4] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 229 cities.

TABLE 8.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to June, inclusive, 1945, by geographic divisions and population groups*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
NEW ENGLAND						
Group I	1.66	13.0	10.3	107.5	193.2	154.0
Group II	.88	9.4	9.8	173.5	268.7	89.9
Group III	.31	5.8	3.6	135.5	276.5	71.9
Group IV	.39	3.5	4.1	97.0	242.9	51.4
Group V	.55	2.0	2.8	94.5	206.2	31.2
Group VI	.26	1.6	1.8	66.9	176.1	32.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC						
Group I	1.58	12.0	17.7	[1] 129.5	[1] 167.4	76.3
Group II	.83	10.0	15.6	122.2	232.0	78.7
Group III	.98	11.0	16.1	115.7	265.8	69.9
Group IV	.38	5.6	10.8	93.3	246.3	64.7
Group V	.75	5.1	9.9	80.1	184.6	51.4
Group VI	.30	5.7	5.9	56.4	120.1	33.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL						
Group I	2.53	46.2	33.8	190.2	372.3	84.3
Group II	3.10	29.8	34.5	193.4	547.7	112.3
Group III	1.22	16.4	15.3	164.0	463.1	99.0
Group IV	1.22	11.2	8.9	132.1	432.3	83.2
Group V	.52	8.6	6.8	118.7	401.2	66.4
Group VI	.65	7.6	8.8	92.1	220.9	49.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL						
Group I	2.10	22.1	21.5	114.1	308.6	75.6
Group II	1.11	10.5	10.7	131.9	332.8	104.1
Group III	1.27	10.0	7.1	202.0	517.1	122.9
Group IV	.25	9.1	5.3	117.9	402.3	78.5
Group V	.44	4.9	4.9	108.1	335.3	63.1
Group VI	.58	8.1	4.0	76.7	145.0	39.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC [2]						
Group I	5.97	23.8	54.3	135.0	363.3	149.6
Group II	8.86	51.0	132.9	327.5	742.3	199.2
Group III	8.34	23.1	120.5	192.0	595.0	120.2
Group IV	4.82	19.3	143.9	227.0	568.6	110.4
Group V	5.28	16.8	81.0	149.0	440.5	86.3
Group VI	7.52	19.9	75.7	136.6	302.8	77.2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL						
Group I	6.71	43.4	73.6	291.7	494.5	154.2
Group II	11.79	26.5	40.0	218.3	380.7	178.6
Group III	8.19	20.6	151.6	201.1	347.8	112.5
Group IV	8.33	29.6	94.1	154.2	461.6	86.0
Group V	6.09	19.9	66.9	177.8	429.0	143.0
Group VI	6.86	17.8	39.1	95.6	143.3	52.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL						
Group I	8.06	21.6	60.9	237.3	610.4	185.6
Group II	4.96	25.4	31.9	266.7	790.3	158.9
Group III	3.36	17.0	36.6	177.2	609.8	147.9
Group IV	4.18	10.7	44.9	193.2	560.3	80.2
Group V	3.30	17.1	25.7	138.3	389.0	79.8
Group VI	5.15	16.7	44.4	136.2	336.9	84.2
MOUNTAIN						
Group I	2.48	31.6	11.8	340.2	567.0	97.4
Group II	1.33	12.0	14.0	256.1	518.9	137.4
Group III	3.40	33.2	45.9	245.8	928.8	225.4
Group IV	.81	31.3	23.6	202.9	988.3	203.8
Group V	.95	21.0	11.1	160.6	717.0	111.0
Group VI	3.52	21.7	21.4	159.6	424.6	81.8
PACIFIC						
Group I	3.15	99.7	51.1	348.2	848.5	303.9
Group II	1.28	39.7	28.9	289.2	825.7	293.9
Group III	2.67	46.4	26.1	299.6	1,006.1	201.7
Group IV	1.81	27.0	15.1	260.3	948.7	212.9
Group V	.97	33.1	15.7	270.0	1,198.0	269.8
Group VI	1.15	14.2	15.3	196.2	764.9	193.9

[1] The number of offenses and rates for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports of 4 cities.
[2] Includes the District of Columbia.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 100,000 Inhabitants

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January–June 1945 is shown in table 9. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 1 and 8 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
The economic status and activities of the population.
Climate.
Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
The number of police employees per unit of population.
The standards governing appointments to the police force.
The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

It should be remembered that the war has brought about marked changes in some of the foregoing factors in many communities.

In comparing crime rates, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

TABLE 9.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1945, cities over 100,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Akron, Ohio	6	62	95	381	250	807	206
Albany, N. Y	3	9	17	111	54	197	184
Atlanta, Ga	41	126	147	813	468	1,623	644
Baltimore, Md	41	205	588	860	462	1,512	1,294
Birmingham, Ala	22	98	91	875	462	1,094	254
Boston, Mass	15	112	83	665	386	919	1,248
Bridgeport, Conn	3		11	158	142	414	126
Buffalo, N. Y	6	31	85	258	111	547	520
Cambridge, Mass	1	10	10	87	23	189	117
Camden, N. J	4	37	56	181	65	113	131
Canton, Ohio	1	31	42	192	104	409	108
Charlotte, N. C	8	28	285	275	136	483	124
Chattanooga, Tenn	12	25	40	193	70	236	138
Chicago, Ill	89	1,846	951	6,011	2,801	5,513	1,707
Cincinnati, Ohio	16	158	160	1,174	480	1,423	425
Cleveland, Ohio	22	357	217	1,303	357	3,246	847
Columbus, Ohio	12	114	59	1,165	583	1,121	455
Dallas, Tex	29	74	288	1,073	234	2,725	547
Dayton, Ohio	16	58	95	408	91	1,268	380
Denver, Colo	8	102	38	1,097	328	1,500	314
Des Moines, Iowa	3	6	15	182	44	463	165
Detroit, Mich	40	910	1,001	3,542	1,053	7,549	1,885
Duluth, Minn		5	2	45	52	394	92
Elizabeth, N. J		11	15	107	47	166	39
Erie, Pa	1	14	23	171	34	286	87
Fall River, Mass		18	3	169	64	227	93
Flint, Mich	3	25	93	329	155	874	112
Fort Wayne, Ind	1	9	32	138	112	596	125
Fort Worth, Tex	14	20	68	458	113	1,261	296
Gary, Ind	7	67	86	382	99	445	89
Grand Rapids, Mich	2	7	13	274	74	1,211	243
Hartford, Conn		24	54	500	92	397	230
Honolulu, T. H	6	13	33	343	193	779	250
Houston, Tex	35	120	139	1,560	419	3,518	695
Indianapolis, Ind	9	99	145	883	407	1,967	778
Jacksonville, Fla	26	81	104	566	493	1,044	386
Jersey City, N. J	Complete data not received						
Kansas City, Kans	3	19	3	221	57	252	63
Kansas City, Mo	13	187	298	857	414	1,319	346
Knoxville, Tenn	18	34	60	272	349	285	374
Long Beach, Calif	3	85	78	722	(1)	1,277	527
Los Angeles, Calif	38	1,707	747	5,658	4,878	8,758	4,943
Louisville, Ky	19	175	293	1,257	732	1,037	781
Lowell, Mass		5	4	94	23	95	36
Memphis, Tenn	18	109	263	434	241	784	321
Miami, Fla	9	131	570	736	410	640	373
Milwaukee, Wis	5	46	47	446	267	1,657	342
Minneapolis, Minn	4	35	15	453	373	786	379
Nashville, Tenn	18	49	63	424	134	476	215
Newark, N. J	7	144	203	959	327	719	727
New Bedford, Mass		4	5	310	65	452	104
New Haven, Conn	3	7	18	330	67	502	113
New Orleans, La	32	44	219	211	306	725	809
New York, N. Y.[2]	116	650	1,247	2,299	(1)	5,891	5,189
Norfolk, Va	21	150	169	665	320	913	450
Oakland, Calif	11	306	267	1,099	356	2,395	812
Oklahoma City, Okla	6	54	62	423	113	1,464	324
Omaha, Nebr	2	35	43	356	130	605	344
Paterson, N. J		16	21	256	71	185	157
Peoria, Ill	4	42		240	64	382	85
Philadelphia, Pa	41	370	397	1,904	531	714	1,152
Pittsburgh, Pa	7	169	68	1,111	230	574	810
Portland, Oreg	11	230	95	1,413	649	2,245	709
Providence, R. I	2	21	22	436	168	506	329
Reading, Pa	1	6	5	105	16	185	54

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 9.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1945, cities over 100,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Richmond, Va	12	49	140	418	318	1,193	322
Rochester, N. Y	2	7	19	264	100	744	292
Sacramento, Calif	2	74	17	215	253	965	220
St. Louis, Mo	23	179	86	578	(1)	2,249	669
St. Paul, Minn	2	40	29	388	97	920	115
Salt Lake City, Utah	2	18	21	384	67	711	206
San Antonio, Tex	19	71	223	544	141	647	598
San Diego, Calif	1	57	72	462	401	1,035	846
San Francisco, Calif	23	639	452	1,394	772	3,731	1,933
Scranton, Pa		6	29	126	26	168	69
Seattle, Wash	15	224	32	1,280	591	2,053	1,069
Somerville, Mass		5	1	158	26	146	61
South Bend, Ind	4	27	36	192	115	561	123
Spokane, Wash	2	28	12	233	57	863	189
Springfield, Mass	4	2	22	152	67	248	139
Syracuse, N. Y		19	8	296	129	792	195
Tacoma, Wash	1	36	25	407	141	829	290
Tampa, Fla	12	13	57	387	158	655	205
Toledo, Ohio	6	94	79	862	244	1,315	422
Trenton, N. J	2	22	37	267	85	273	145
Tulsa, Okla	6	59	37	517	292	900	213
Utica, N. Y		3	4	46	30	200	35
Washington, D. C	27	103	256	790	526	2,038	791
Wichita, Kans		11	14	147	59	344	87
Wilmington, Del	1	60	10	242	136	557	141
Worcester, Mass	1	52	5	397	142	267	201
Yonkers, N. Y	1	1	10	93	18	200	37
Youngstown, Ohio	2	114	20	334	50	461	195

[1] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.
[2] Figures include offenses committed by juveniles; this is in accord with the uniform reporting procedure followed by other cities.

Supplement to Return A Data

Table 2 presented comparative figures for the first half of 1944–45, based on reports of 392 police departments. Of these cities, 288 furnished supplemental reports which provide more detailed information concerning several of the offense classifications appearing on the basic monthly crime report. Compilations based on the supplemental reports appear in tables 10–12.

Table 10 discloses that forcible rapes increased 13.2 percent, whereas statutory violations (no force used—victim under age of consent) increased 8.7 percent during the first half of 1945.

Most robberies occur on public streets, and this type of crime showed an increase of 12.3 percent. Robberies of oil stations increased 75.8 percent; robberies committed in residences were up 11.6 percent; and bank robberies increased 257.1 percent, from 7 to 25. On the other hand, robberies committed in chain stores decreased 14.9 percent, and in other types of commercial houses decreased 10.3 percent.

Residence burglaries committed at night increased 15.4 percent, while those committed during the daytime were up 15.1 percent. Nonresidence burglaries committed during the night showed a rise

of 14.9 percent, but those committed during daylight hours reflected a moderate increase of 5.3 percent.

Thefts of property, unaccompanied by the elements of burglary or robbery, showed an increase of 16.9 percent for those offenses involving property valued at $50 or more. Thefts involving property valued at less than $5 increased 12.1 percent, whereas those involving property ranging from $5 to $50 in value were up 3.8 percent.

When grouped by type of theft, the figures for the first half of 1945 reflect a 25 percent increase in thefts from automobiles (exclusive of auto accessories). The next largest increase occurred in cases of purse-snatching (9.2 percent), followed by shoplifting with an increase of 8.6 percent. Bicycle thefts were up 1.3 percent, whereas thefts of auto accessories and cases of pocket-picking reflected very minor increases amounting to less than 1 percent.

TABLE 10.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to June, inclusive, 1944–45; 288 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 33,341,512*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1944	1945	
Rape:			
Forcible	1,144	1,295	+13.2
Statutory	682	741	+8.7
Total	1,826	2,036	+11.5
Robbery:			
Highway	6,942	7,797	+12.3
Commercial house	1,402	1,257	−10.3
Oil station	149	262	+75.8
Chain store	47	40	−14.9
Residence	423	472	+11.6
Bank	7	25	+257.1
Miscellaneous	383	409	+6.8
Total	9,353	10,262	+9.7
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night	15,314	17,665	+15.4
Committed during day	7,660	8,814	+15.1
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night	29,757	34,186	+14.9
Committed during day	2,486	2,619	+5.3
Total	55,217	63,284	+14.6
Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):			
$50 and over	25,233	29,498	+16.9
$5 to $50	90,419	93,874	+3.8
Under $5	21,335	23,914	+12.1
Total	136,987	147,286	+7.5
Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):			
Pocket-picking	2,726	2,733	+.3
Purse-snatching	4,184	4,570	+9.2
Shoplifting	3,668	3,984	+8.6
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories)	18,894	23,610	+25.0
Auto accessories	16,620	16,659	+.2
Bicycles	26,071	26,413	+1.3
All others	64,824	69,317	+6.9
Total	136,987	147,286	+7.5

As shown in table 11, the average value of property stolen per offense showed an increase in each crime classification, ranging from 5.7 percent for auto theft to 44.1 percent for robbery.

Table 11 is based on reports of 288 cities. It reflects an 8.8 percent upswing in the number of crimes reported and a 7.5 percent increase in the average value of property stolen per offense. The result of the combination of these two upward trends is seen in the figures representing the value of property stolen which reflects an increase of 17.2 percent in the first half of 1945. The increases in the total value of property stolen are as follows: Robbery, 59 percent; burglary, 31.2 percent; larceny, 20.7 percent; and auto theft, 11.1 percent.

TABLE 11.—*Value of property stolen, by type of crime, January to June, inclusive, 1944–45; 288 cities over 25,000; total population, 33,341,512*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Classification	Number of offenses			Value of property stolen			Average value per offense		
	1944	1945	Percent change	1944	1945	Percent change	1944	1945	Percent change
Robbery	9,353	10,262	+9.7	$951,538	$1,513,096	+59.0	$102	$147	+44.1
Burglary	55,217	63,284	+14.6	5,451,395	7,153,925	+31.2	99	113	+14.1
Larceny—theft	136,987	147,286	+7.5	6,156,876	7,430,925	+20.7	45	50	+11.1
Auto theft	39,277	41,280	+5.1	22,773,539	25,302,033	+11.1	580	613	+5.7
Total	240,834	262,112	+8.8	35,333,348	41,399,979	+17.2	147	158	+7.5

Information concerning the proportion of stolen property recovered by police departments is reflected in table 12. Supplementing the information in table 12 are the following figures reflecting the number of automobiles stolen and the number recovered. It will be noted that the percentage recovered (96.6) is identical for both years.

January–June	1944	1945
Number of automobiles stolen	39,277	41,280
Number of automobiles recovered	37,958	39,871
Percent recovered	96.6	96.6

Table 12 discloses that in the first half of 1944 the police departments of the 286 cities represented recovered property valued at $24,494,702 which was 71.3 percent of the value of property stolen. On the other hand, the value of property recovered by the police in the first half of 1945 amounted to $27,719,791 which was more than $3,000,000 in excess of the recovery figure for 1944. However, due to the increased value of property stolen in 1945, the value of the property recovered expressed in percentage terms (68.8) shows a slight decline.

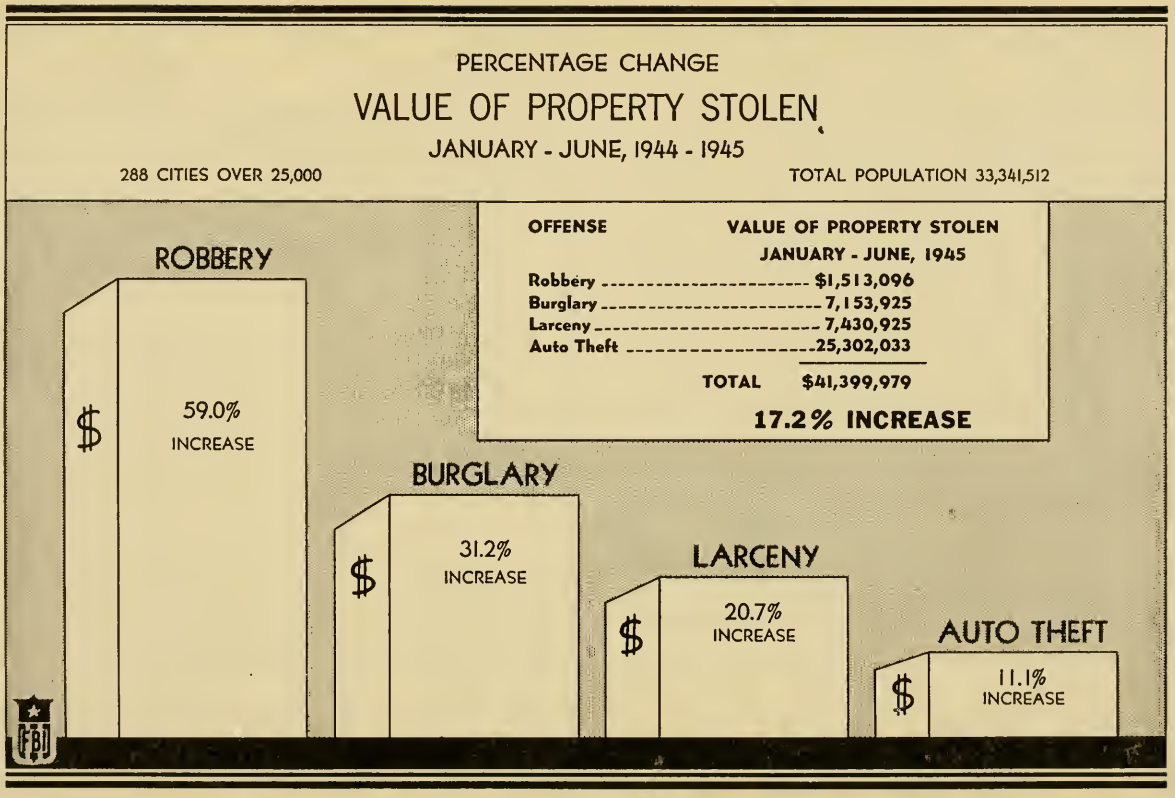
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN
JANUARY - JUNE, 1944 - 1945
288 CITIES OVER 25,000
TOTAL POPULATION 33,341,512
OFFENSE
VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN
JANUARY - JUNE, 1945
Robbery ---------- $1,513,096
Burglary ---------- 7,153,925
Larceny ---------- 7,430,925
Auto Theft ---------- 25,302,033
TOTAL $41,399,979
17.2% INCREASE
ROBBERY
59.0%
INCREASE
BURGLARY
31.2%
INCREASE
LARCENY
20.7%
INCREASE
AUTO THEFT
11.1%
INCREASE
FBI

FIGURE 4.

Exclusive of automobiles, the percentage of recovered property was 26.2 in the first half of 1944 and was 24.3 in the corresponding period of 1945.

TABLE 12.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered by type of property, January to June, inclusive, 1944–45; 286 cities over 25,000; total population, 32,866,284*

[Population figures are from 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Type of property	1944			1945		
	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Currency, notes, etc	$3,981,266	$750,788	18.9	$4,920,361	$928,540	18.9
Jewelry and precious metals	2,167,145	610,575	28.2	3,391,308	804,121	23.7
Furs	519,126	83,242	16.0	794,403	105,042	13.2
Clothing	1,204,151	312,285	25.9	1,357,288	322,738	23.8
Locally stolen automobiles	22,125,481	21,290,697	96.2	24,633,751	23,909,873	97.1
Miscellaneous	4,359,369	1,447,115	33.2	5,201,747	1,649,477	31.7
Total	34,356,538	24,494,702	71.3	40,298,858	27,719,791	68.8

Rural Crime Trends, January–June, 1944–45

In tables 1–12 of this bulletin, the data have been based on reports received from police departments of urban communities. In distinguishing between urban and rural communities, the classification employed by the United States Bureau of the Census has been followed. Generally, an incorporated community with a population of 2,500 or more is classed as urban.

In table 13 are presented available data concerning crimes reported by law enforcement agencies responsible for policing rural areas. The figures are not based on reports received from identical law enforcement agencies in both years. However, the combined population represented in each year is in excess of 33,000,000. In addition, all large reporting units are included in the compilations for both years. The figures are presented in terms of the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants and these data are believed to be generally comparable.

The figures for the first half of 1945 show a 10.6 percent increase in rural crimes in the United States. Increases are shown for all types of crimes represented in the compilation, ranging from 4.7 percent for auto theft to 29.5 percent for aggravated assault.

The increases in urban crimes are shown in table 2 of this publication, and it will be noted that the increases in rural crimes as reflected in table 13 are greater for all offense classes, except larceny, than the corresponding percentage increases in the number of urban crimes. The increase in the more serious crimes is definitely greater in the rural areas than in urban communities.

Murders in rural areas were up 14.0 percent, whereas in urban communities the increase was 4.3 percent. Similarly, negligent man-

slaughters increased 23.7 percent in rural areas, while urban communities reported a decline of 1.6 percent. Rural rapes were up 22.5 percent, while similar urban crimes increased 9.0 percent. For aggravated assaults, the rural increase was 29.5 percent and the urban upswing amounted to 11.3 percent.

Robberies in urban communities were up 10.0 percent, and in rural areas reflected an increase of 14.0 percent. In burglary cases, urban communities reported an increase of 12.1 percent, and rural areas an upswing of 14.7 percent. For thefts unaccompanied by the elements of robbery or burglary, the 5.8 percent increase in rural areas was exceeded by the rise in urban communities which amounted to 7.9 percent. There was little difference in the percentage changes in auto thefts, in urban communities the increase was 4.6 percent and in rural areas, 4.7 percent.

TABLE 13.—*Offenses known, rural areas, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, January to June, inclusive, 1944–45*

[1944 figures based on reports of 1,574 sheriffs, 84 rural village officers, and 11 State Police organizations, representing a combined population of 33,512,914; 1945 figures based on reports of 1,659 sheriffs, 121 rural village officers, and 11 State Police organizations, representing a combined population of 35,711,226. Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense	Number of offenses		Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		Percent change in rates
	1944	1945	1944	1945	
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	739	901	2.21	2.52	+14.0
Manslaughter by negligence	466	616	1.39	1.72	+23.7
Rape	1,398	1,826	4.17	5.11	+22.5
Robbery	1,905	2,312	5.7	6.5	+14.0
Aggravated assault	3,753	5,189	11.2	14.5	+29.5
Burglary—breaking or entering	15,070	18,411	45.0	51.6	+14.7
Larceny—theft	23,696	26,702	70.7	74.8	+5.8
Auto theft	8,617	9,601	25.7	26.9	+4.7
Total	55,644	65,558	166.0	183.6	+10.6

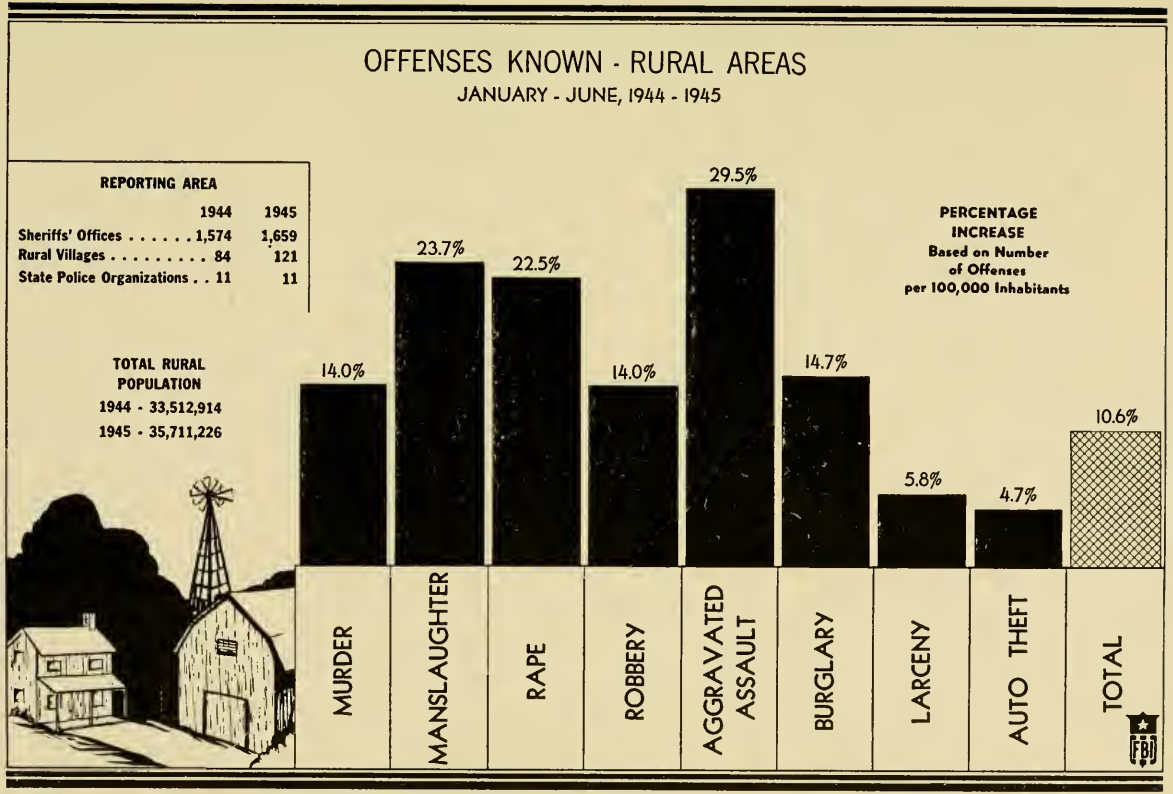
OFFENSES KNOWN - RURAL AREAS
JANUARY - JUNE, 1944 - 1945
REPORTING AREA
1944 1945
Sheriffs' Offices 1,574 1,659
Rural Villages 84 121
State Police Organizations . . 11 11
TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
1944 - 33,512,914
1945 - 35,711,226
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
Based on Number of Offenses per 100,000 Inhabitants
14.0%
23.7%
22.5%
14.0%
29.5%
14.7%
5.8%
4.7%
10.6%
MURDER
MANSLAUGHTER
RAPE
ROBBERY
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
BURGLARY
LARCENY
AUTO THEFT
TOTAL
FBI

FIGURE 5.

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

Number of Police Employees, April 30, 1945

As of April 30, 1945, there were 1.68 police employees for every 1,000 inhabitants in cities over 25,000 in population.[1] The decrease noted in police personnel during prior war years continues. The 88,505 police employees reported by the 412 cities in 1945 represents a decrease of 3.1 percent from the 91,293 reported as of April 30, 1944, and a 5.1 percent decline from the 93,299 reported in 1943. Compared with 1942, the 1945 figure shows a drop of 8.2 percent.

The decrease in police personnel during the past few years has been more or less general throughout the United States. Based on the number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants, decreases were shown in all geographic divisions during 1945 as compared with 1942, ranging from 1.6 percent for the West South Central States to 11.7 percent in the Middle Atlantic division. A decrease in the number of employees from April 30, 1944, to April 30, 1945, was noted in all geographic divisions except the West South Central and Mountain States which showed no change during the year.

Generally, the larger the city the more police employees per unit of population, although some exceptions are noted in the various geographic divisions.

Table 15 shows the number of employees and the number per 1,000 inhabitants for cities grouped according to size and location. As indicated in the tabulation the number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants varies from 1.18 in the East South Central States to 1.96 in the Middle Atlantic States. Expressing the data somewhat differently the following shows the number of inhabitants in the separate geographic divisions for each police employee:

New England	539	East South Central	847
Middle Atlantic	509	West South Central	800
East North Central	643	Mountain	828
West North Central	731	Pacific	597
South Atlantic	599	United States average	596

The foregoing figures mean that on the average the lives and property of 596 citizens of the United States are protected by one police officer. As a practical matter, most departments operate on a three-shift basis which means that, on the average, there is one police officer on duty for each 1,788 persons in cities over 25,000. This figure is subject to further substantial reduction resulting from days off by the various employees due to vacations, sickness, or other causes.

[1] 1940 decennial census population figures used in all compilations.

TABLE 14.—*Number of cities included in the tabulation of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1945, by geographic divisions and population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Division	Population				Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	
New England: 61 cities; total population, 4,640,655	2	10	13	36	61
Middle Atlantic: 80 cities; total population, 16,093,985	7	11	24	38	80
East North Central: 101 cities; total population, 13,112,140	8	10	23	60	101
West North Central: 29 cities; total population, 3,661,503	4	5	8	12	29
South Atlantic:[1] 47 cities; total population, 4,616,676	3	7	17	20	47
East South Central: 20 cities; total population, 1,891,962	3	3	4	10	20
West South Central: 29 cities; total population, 3,037,883	4	3	9	13	29
Mountain: 11 cities; total population, 835,805	1	1	2	7	11
Pacific: 34 cities; total population, 4,858,390	5	5	7	17	34
Total: Cities	37	55	107	213	412
Population	30,195,339	7,792,650	7,343,917	7,417,093	52,748,999

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 15.—*Police department employees, Apr. 30, 1945, number and rate per 1,000 inhabitants, by geographic divisions and population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Division	Population				Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	
New England:					
Number of police employees	2,642	2,539	1,544	1,878	8,603
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.58	1.87	1.61	1.45	1.85
Middle Atlantic:					
Number of police employees	25,138	2,246	2,471	1,764	31,619
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.15	1.56	1.51	1.33	1.96
East North Central:					
Number of police employees	14,545	1,651	1,973	2,214	20,383
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.84	1.11	1.27	1.03	1.55
West North Central:					
Number of police employees	3,348	775	524	361	5,008
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.68	1.07	0.95	0.91	1.37
South Atlantic: [1]					
Number of police employees	3,901	1,428	1,444	935	7,708
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.14	1.42	1.31	1.37	1.67
East South Central:					
Number of police employees	961	493	371	409	2,234
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.09	1.21	1.32	1.26	1.18
West South Central:					
Number of police employees	1,870	669	783	476	3,798
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.31	1.28	1.19	1.11	1.25
Mountain:					
Number of police employees	433	174	150	253	1,010
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.34	1.16	1.28	1.03	1.21
Pacific:					
Number of police employees	5,619	1,122	662	739	8,142
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.80	1.59	1.36	1.34	1.68
Total:					
Number of police employees	58,457	11,097	9,922	9,029	88,505
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.94	1.42	1.35	1.22	1.68

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

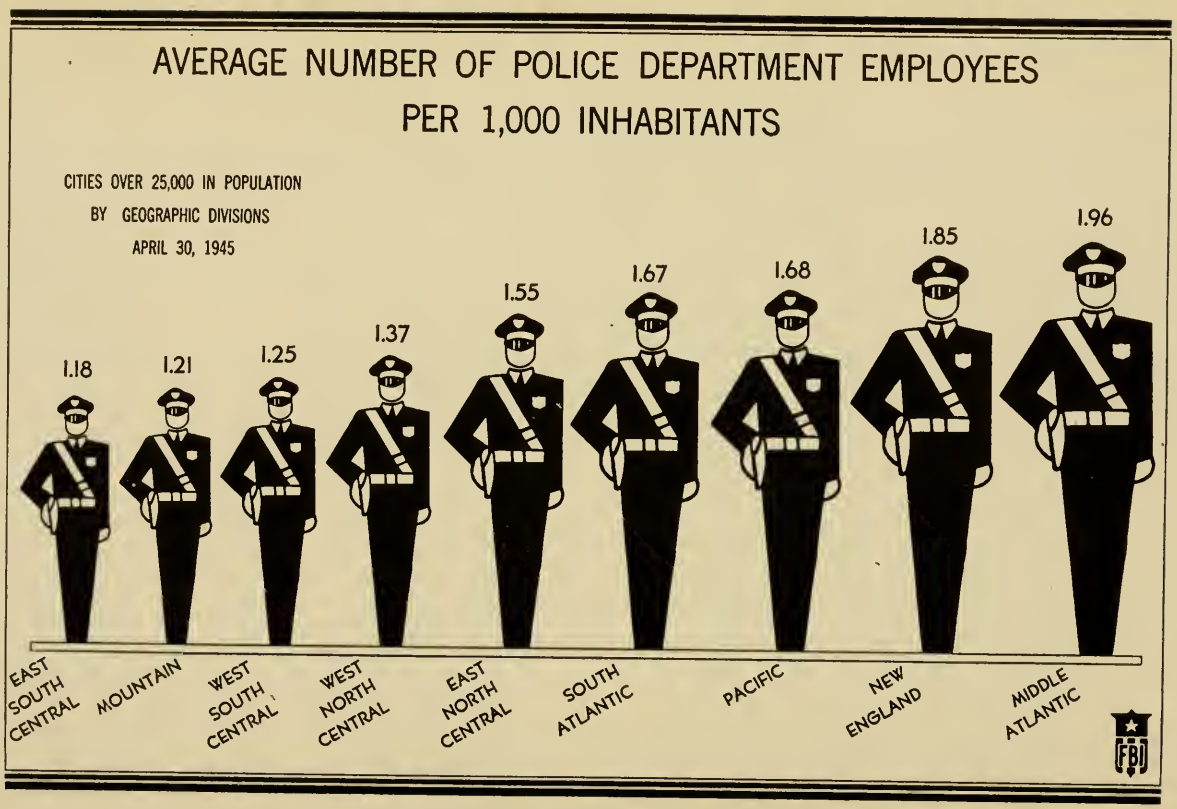
AVERAGE NUMBER OF POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES
PER 1,000 INHABITANTS
CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION
BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
APRIL 30, 1945
1.18
1.21
1.25
1.37
1.55
1.67
1.68
1.85
1.96
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL
MOUNTAIN
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL
WEST NORTH CENTRAL
EAST NORTH CENTRAL
SOUTH ATLANTIC
PACIFIC
NEW ENGLAND
MIDDLE ATLANTIC
FBI

FIGURE 6.

Police Employees in Individual Cities

Table 16 shows the number of police department employees in individual cities grouped according to size and listed alphabetically within each State. The table indicates the number of police officers, the number of civilian employees, and the total number of employees in each city. In analyzing the data included in table 16 it was noted that of the 88,505 police employees throughout the Nation 81,066 were police officers, while the remaining 7,439 (8.4 percent) were civilian employees such as stenographers, file clerks, mechanics, or others without police power. The ratio of civilian employees to police officers has increased during the war years, from 7.3 percent in 1941 to 8.4 percent in 1945.

The civilian employees in the various population groups, as of April 30, 1945, ranged from 5.2 percent in group IV cities (25,000 to 50,000) to 9.6 percent in group II cities (100,000 to 250,000). Cities with population over 250,000 (group I) indicated that 8.8 percent of their personnel were civilian employees, while in group III cities (50,000 to 100,000) the percentage was 7.7.

The data presented in both tables 15 and 16 were compiled from reports forwarded by each of the 412 cities over 25,000 in population in the United States. The report forms provided for the listing of full-time police officers, the number of full-time civilian employees, the number of part-time police officers, and the number of part-time civilian employees. The reporting departments were also requested to express the part-time employees (both police officers and civilians) in terms of full-time personnel, taking into consideration the total time worked by the part-time officers during the month of April in relation to the time worked by full-time personnel. In some instances the departments limited their entries concerning part-time employees to a statement of the total time worked during April, and in such instances this information was converted into terms of full-time employees. In these cases it was assumed that a full-time employee worked 25 days or 200 hours during the month. In the event the total time worked by the part-time employee was equivalent to at least 75 percent of that worked by a full-time employee, one full-time employee was counted.

No employees were included in the tabulation if information was available indicating they were not paid from police department funds. School crossing guards paid from police funds were counted as civilian employees unless the department indicated they were police officers. Employees on military or other extended leave of absence were excluded from the tabulations.

In comparing the police personnel of individual cities it should be remembered that there are several factors to be considered which are not reflected in table 16. For instance, some departments work

on two shifts, whereas in most departments the men are distributed among three shifts. Likewise, differences in automotive equipment and radio communication facilities would have to be considered, as would the number of private police employed by individuals and organizations, as well as public park police, who in some communities constitute a separate police unit. For a list of some of the other factors to be considered reference may be made to the data preceding table 9.

TABLE 16.—*Number of police-department employees, Apr. 30, 1945, cities over 25,000 in population*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

CITIES WITH OVER 250,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of police-department employees			City	Number of police-department employees		
	Police officers	Civilians	Total		Police officers	Civilians	Total
Birmingham, Ala.	261	28	289	Newark, N. J.	1,088	105	1,193
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,108	600	2,708	Buffalo, N. Y.	1,118	133	1,251
Oakland, Calif.	478	58	536	New York, N. Y.	14,600	827	15,427
San Francisco, Calif.	1,135	92	1,227	Rochester, N. Y.	403	53	456
Denver, Colo.	415	18	433	Cincinnati, Ohio	591	29	620
Washington, D. C.	1,461	122	1,583	Cleveland, Ohio	1,370	257	1,627
Atlanta, Ga.	341	51	392	Columbus, Ohio	271	28	299
Chicago, Ill.	6,090	302	6,392	Toledo, Ohio	281	52	333
Indianapolis, Ind.	512	117	629	Portland, Oreg.	465	73	538
Louisville, Ky.	380	23	403	Philadelphia, Pa.	4,740	260	5,000
New Orleans, La.	846	15	861	Pittsburgh, Pa.	985	19	1,004
Baltimore, Md.	1,717	209	1,926	Providence, R. I.	396	56	452
Boston, Mass.	1,978	212	2,190	Memphis, Tenn.	212	57	269
Detroit, Mich.	3,319	222	3,541	Dallas, Tex.	263	34	297
Minneapolis, Minn.	460	29	489	Houston, Tex.	338	82	420
St. Paul, Minn.	252	21	273	San Antonio, Tex.	212	80	292
Kansas City, Mo.	404	197	601	Seattle, Wash.	545	65	610
St. Louis, Mo.	1,603	382	1,985	Milwaukee, Wis.	987	117	1,104
Jersey City, N. J.	697	110	807				

CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 INHABITANTS

Long Beach, Calif.	244	69	313	Camden, N. J.	161	29	190
Sacramento, Calif.	129	22	151	Elizabeth, N. J.	210	8	218
San Diego, Calif.	300	77	377	Paterson, N. J.	243		243
Bridgeport, Conn.	229	6	235	Trenton, N. J.	191	11	202
Hartford, Conn.	308	38	346	Albany, N. Y.	280	41	321
New Haven, Conn.	305	25	330	Syracuse, N. Y.	243	18	261
Wilmington, Del.	147	17	164	Utica, N. Y.	137	9	146
Jacksonville, Fla.	219	18	237	Yonkers, N. Y.	228	16	244
Miami, Fla.	261	26	287	Charlotte, N. C.	107	11	118
Tampa, Fla.	103	20	123	Akron, Ohio	195	48	243
Peoria, Ill.	113		113	Canton, Ohio	130	5	135
Fort Wayne, Ind.	125	4	129	Dayton, Ohio	184	30	214
Gary, Ind.	137	30	167	Youngstown, Ohio	165	8	173
South Bend, Ind.	93	7	100	Oklahoma City, Okla.	222	28	250
Des Moines, Iowa	162		162	Tulsa, Okla.	180	8	188
Kansas City, Kans.	114		114	Erie, Pa.	114	4	118
Wichita, Kans.	110	42	152	Reading, Pa.	132	6	138
Cambridge, Mass.	197	5	202	Scranton, Pa.	152	13	165
Fall River, Mass.	199	12	211	Chattanooga, Tenn.	121	6	127
Lowell, Mass.	157	12	169	Knoxville, Tenn.	129	19	148
New Bedford, Mass.	189	11	200	Nashville, Tenn.	187	31	218
Somerville, Mass.	129	1	130	Fort Worth, Tex.	209	22	231
Springfield, Mass.	320	18	338	Salt Lake City, Utah	154	20	174
Worcester, Mass.	349	29	378	Norfolk, Va.	178	21	199
Flint, Mich.	163	39	202	Richmond, Va.	250	50	300
Grand Rapids, Mich.	150	25	175	Spokane, Wash.	140	9	149
Duluth, Minn.	104	17	121	Tacoma, Wash.	131	1	132
Omaha, Nebr.	199	27	226				

TABLE 16.—*Number of police-department employees, Apr. 30, 1945, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of police-department employees			City	Number of police-department employees		
	Police officers	Civilians	Total		Police officers	Civilians	Total
Mobile, Ala.	118	8	126	Springfield, Mo.	44	11	55
Montgomery, Ala.	118	4	122	Lincoln, Nebr.	73	8	81
Phoenix, Ariz.	94	7	101	Manchester, N. H.	82	7	89
Little Rock, Ark.	82	5	87	Atlantic City, N. J.	178	42	220
Berkeley, Calif.	89	4	93	Bayonne, N. J.	207	11	218
Fresno, Calif.	73	11	84	East Orange, N. J.	90		90
Glendale, Calif.	98	25	123	Hoboken, N. J.	105		105
Pasadena, Calif.	77	25	102	Irvington, N. J.	71	8	79
San Jose, Calif.	75	2	77	Passaic, N. J.	109		109
Santa Monica, Calif.	81	20	101	Union City, N. J.	94	9	103
Stockton, Calif.	80	2	82	Binghamton, N. Y.	79	12	91
Pueblo, Colo.	46	3	49	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	104	2	106
New Britain, Conn.	106	2	108	New Rochelle, N. Y.	105	17	122
Waterbury, Conn.	189	6	195	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	115	10	125
St. Petersburg, Fla.	48	11	59	Schenectady, N. Y.	152	15	167
Augusta, Ga.	105	15	120	Troy, N. Y.	138	6	144
Columbus, Ga.	83	1	84	Asheville, N. C.	58	2	60
Macon, Ga.	65	1	66	Durham, N. C.	63	10	73
Savannah, Ga.	132	11	143	Greensboro, N. C.	92	6	98
Cicero, Ill.	81	11	92	Winston-Salem, N. C.	100	8	108
Decatur, Ill.	55	5	60	Cleveland Heights, Ohio.	56	1	57
East St. Louis, Ill.	66	13	79	Hamilton, Ohio.	51	1	52
Evanston, Ill.	72	19	91	Lakewood, Ohio.	60	2	62
Oak Park, Ill.	70	1	71	Springfield, Ohio.	47	4	51
Rockford, Ill.	82	12	94	Allentown, Pa.	84	7	91
Springfield, Ill.	92	25	117	Altoona, Pa.	68		68
East Chicago, Ind.	86	2	88	Bethlehem, Pa.	43	2	45
Evansville, Ind.	156	14	170	Chester, Pa.	62	6	68
Hammond, Ind.	76	9	85	Harrisburg, Pa.	120	2	122
Terre Haute, Ind.	69	1	70	Johnstown, Pa.	51		51
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	61	8	69	Lancaster, Pa.	47	4	51
Davenport, Iowa.	65		65	McKeesport, Pa.	60	3	63
Sioux City, Iowa.	54	7	61	Upper Darby Twp., Pa.	77	11	88
Waterloo, Iowa.	43		43	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	84		84
Topeka, Kans.	48	14	62	York, Pa.	60	1	61
Covington, Ky.	58		58	Pawtucket, R. I.	98	13	111
Shreveport, La.	115	10	125	Charleston, S. C.	116	5	121
Portland, Maine.	105	7	112	Columbia, S. C.	120	9	129
Brockton, Mass.	95	4	99	Amarillo, Tex.	55		55
Holyoke, Mass.	98		98	Austin, Tex.	86	31	117
Lawrence, Mass.	128	3	131	Beaumont, Tex.	80		80
Lynn, Mass.	151	6	157	Corpus Christi, Tex.	71	22	93
Malden, Mass.	91	3	94	El Paso, Tex.	71	14	85
Medford, Mass.	85	2	87	Galveston, Tex.	85		85
Newton, Mass.	119	5	124	Waco, Tex.	55	1	56
Quincy, Mass.	135	4	139	Arlington, Va.	41	2	43
Dearborn, Mich.	141	16	157	Portsmouth, Va.	67	1	68
Highland Park, Mich.	79	5	84	Roanoke, Va.	81	4	85
Kalamazoo, Mich.	65	15	80	Charleston, W. Va.	64	4	68
Lansing, Mich.	74		74	Huntington, W. Va.	58	3	61
Pontiac, Mich.	65	8	73	Wheeling, W. Va.	57	1	58
Saginaw, Mich.	78	7	85	Madison, Wis.	96	6	102
Jackson, Miss.	45	20	65	Racine, Wis.	77	2	79
St. Joseph, Mo.	85	3	88				

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS

Anniston, Ala.	38		38	Inglewood, Calif.	29		29
Gadsden, Ala.	50	1	51	Riverside, Calif.	38	3	41
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	24		24	San Bernardino, Calif.	53	2	55
Tucson, Ariz.	47	7	54	Santa Ana, Calif.	54		54
Fort Smith, Ark.	19	2	21	Santa Barbara, Calif.	38	5	43
Alameda, Calif.	54	2	56	South Gate, Calif.	26		26
Alhambra, Calif.	37	8	45	Colorado Springs, Colo.	32	3	35
Bakersfield, Calif.	52	2	54	Bristol, Conn.	37	1	38
Belvedere Township, Calif.	26	6	32	Greenwich Town, Conn.	66	6	72
Beverly Hills, Calif.	41	7	48	Meriden, Conn.	53	2	55
Burbank, Calif.	58	18	76	Middletown, Conn.	31	2	33
Huntington Park, Calif.	37	5	42	New London, Conn.	65	3	68
				Norwalk, Conn.	52		52

TABLE 16.—*Number of police-department employees, Apr. 30, 1945, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police-department employees			City	Number of police-department employees		
	Police officers	Civilians	Total		Police officers	Civilians	Total
Stamford, Conn	98	3	101	Hamtramck, Mich	82	10	92
Torrington, Conn	33	1	34	Jackson, Mich	56	1	57
West Hartford, Conn	43	3	46	Muskegon, Mich	38	5	43
West Haven, Conn	30		30	Port Huron, Mich	36	6	42
Miami Beach, Fla	61		61	Royal Oak, Mich	24		24
Orlando, Fla	52	17	69	Wyandotte, Mich	40	7	47
Pensacola, Fla	40		40	Rochester, Minn	24		24
West Palm Beach, Fla	32		32	Meridian, Miss	45		45
Rome, Ga	31	2	33	Joplin, Mo	29	3	32
Boise, Idaho	27	3	30	University City, Mo	38	1	39
Alton, Ill	23		23	Butte, Mont	25	2	27
Aurora, Ill	41		41	Great Falls, Mont	25		25
Belleville, Ill	20		20	Concord, N. H	27		27
Berwyn, Ill	33	10	43	Nashua, N. H	38	1	39
Bloomington, Ill	30	2	32	Belleville, N. J	38		38
Danville, Ill	25		25	Bloomfield, N. J	67	2	69
Elgin, Ill	31		31	Clifton, N. J	43		43
Galesburg, Ill	28		28	Garfield, N. J	26		26
Joliet, Ill	50	3	53	Hackensack, N. J	46	6	52
Maywood, Ill	17	2	19	Hamilton Township, N. J	38	3	41
Moline, Ill	25	1	26	Kearny, N. J	70	2	72
Quincy, Ill	36	3	39	Montclair, N. J	71	3	74
Rock Island, Ill	32		32	New Brunswick, N. J	39	2	41
Waukegan, Ill	27		27	North Bergen, N. J	63	4	67
Anderson, Ind	48	7	55	Orange, N. J	57	1	58
Elkhart, Ind	42		42	Perth Amboy, N. J	59	5	64
Kokomo, Ind	42		42	Plainfield, N. J	53	4	57
Lafayette, Ind	41	1	42	Teaneck, N. J	27	2	29
Marion, Ind	36		36	West New York, N. J	80		80
Michigan City, Ind	36		36	West Orange, N. J	41	3	44
Mishawaka, Ind	31	1	32	Woodbridge, N. J	40		40
Muncie, Ind	54	1	55	Albuquerque, N. Mex	27	1	28
New Albany, Ind	22		22	Amsterdam, N. Y	33	1	34
Richmond, Ind	28		28	Auburn, N. Y	45	1	46
Burlington, Iowa	29	4	33	Elmira, N. Y	72		72
Clinton, Iowa	23		23	Jamestown, N. Y	55	5	60
Council Bluffs, Iowa	27	2	29	Kingston, N. Y	33	1	34
Dubuque, Iowa	30		30	Newburgh, N. Y	43	1	44
Mason City, Iowa	18	2	20	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	53	1	54
Ottumwa, Iowa	24		24	Rome, N. Y	39	2	41
Hutchinson, Kans	21	2	23	Watertown, N. Y	36	1	37
Ashland, Ky	26	1	27	White Plains, N. Y	83	1	84
Lexington, Ky	79	1	80	High Point, N. C	47	3	50
Newport, Ky	40	7	47	Raleigh, N. C	55	2	57
Owensboro, Ky	37	1	38	Rocky Mount, N. C	25	1	26
Paducah, Ky	38		38	Wilmington, N. C	52	7	59
Alexandria, La	44		44	Fargo, N. Dak	36	2	38
Baton Rouge, La	38	5	43	East Cleveland, Ohio	31	5	36
Monroe, La	36		36	Elyria, Ohio	23		23
Bangor, Maine	43	2	45	Lima, Ohio	38	1	39
Lewiston, Maine	44	2	46	Lorain, Ohio	29		29
Cumberland, Md	40	5	45	Mansfield, Ohio	25	1	26
Hagerstown, Md	33	4	37	Marion, Ohio	19		19
Arlington, Mass	51	6	57	Massillon, Ohio	22		22
Belmont, Mass	36	3	39	Middletown, Ohio	26	1	27
Beverly, Mass	60		60	Newark, Ohio	25		25
Brookline, Mass	101	4	105	Norwood, Ohio	37		37
Chelsea, Mass	63	5	68	Portsmouth, Ohio	35	1	36
Chicopee, Mass	55	2	57	Steubenville, Ohio	37		37
Everett, Mass	84		84	Warren, Ohio	39	2	41
Fitchburg, Mass	37	4	41	Zanesville, Ohio	29		29
Haverhill, Mass	61		61	Enid, Okla	21		21
Melrose, Mass	33		33	Muskogee, Okla	36	4	40
Pittsfield, Mass	55		55	Salem, Oreg	28	6	34
Revere, Mass	49	4	53	Aliquippa, Pa	20		20
Salem, Mass	72	4	76	Easton, Pa	34	1	35
Taunton, Mass	43	3	46	Haverford Township, Pa	34	1	35
Waltham, Mass	46	3	49	Hazleton, Pa	27		27
Watertown, Mass	56	4	60	Lebanon, Pa	25	1	26
Ann Arbor, Mich	30	1	31	Lower Merion Township, Pa	83	5	88
Battle Creek, Mich	34	13	47				
Bay City, Mich	62	13	75				

TABLE 16.—*Number of police-department employees, Apr. 30, 1945, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police-department employees			City	Number of police-department employees		
	Police officers	Civilians	Total		Police officers	Civilians	Total
New Castle, Pa	44	4	48	Burlington, Vt	27	1	28
Norristown, Pa	26		26	Alexandria, Va	46	4	50
Sharon, Pa	20	2	22	Danville, Va	54		54
Washington, Pa	18	1	19	Lynchburg, Va	45	2	47
Wilkinsburg, Pa	17	1	18	Newport News, Va	62	6	68
Williamsport, Pa	37	3	40	Petersburg, Va	39	5	44
Central Falls, R. I	22	2	24	Bellingham, Wash	32	1	33
Cranston, R. I	50		50	Everett, Wash	38	1	39
East Providence, R. I	33	6	39	Yakima, Wash	27	5	32
Newport, R. I	60		60	Clarksburg, W. Va	26		26
Warwick, R. I	36		36	Parkersburg, W. Va	18	1	19
Woonsocket, R. I	79	4	83	Appleton, Wis	20		20
Greenville, S. C	62	2	64	Beloit, Wis	23	4	27
Spartanburg, S. C	51	3	54	Eau Claire, Wis	24	1	25
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	41	5	46	Fond du Lac, Wis	22	2	24
Johnson City, Tenn	21		21	Green Bay, Wis	46	2	48
Abilene, Tex	38	3	41	Kenosha, Wis	59	2	61
Laredo, Tex	37		37	La Crosse, Wis	43	4	47
Lubbock, Tex	36	2	38	Oshkosh, Wis	45		45
Port Arthur, Tex	28	1	29	Sheboygan, Wis	40		40
San Angelo, Tex	35	2	37	Superior, Wis	49		49
Tyler, Tex	28		28	Wausau, Wis	26	1	27
Wichita Falls, Tex	60	1	61	Wauwatosa, Wis	41		41
Ogden, Utah	47	7	54	West Allis, Wis	46	1	47

Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1944

During 1944, 28.5 percent of all offenses were cleared by the arrest of one or more of the offenders, according to the reports of 1,378 cities representing a combined population of 45,610,724. This compares with a similar percentage of 28.9 noted during the 1943 calendar year. During 1944, 76.8 percent of the offenses against the person (criminal homicide, rape, and other felonious assaults) were followed by the arrest of the persons responsible, while 25.8 percent of the offenses against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) were cleared by arrest. The percentages for individual offense classes varied from 23.2 for larceny to 90.8 for murder.

Comprehensive information concerning the number of offenses committed during the 1944 calendar year may be found in volume XV, No. 2 of this bulletin. Table 37 of that issue presents the estimated number of major crimes for the United States. The data presented in table 17 of this issue indicate the relation between the number of offenses committed, the number cleared by arrest, and the number of persons arrested and held for prosecution.

Generally, an offense is treated as cleared by arrest when one or more of the offenders involved has been taken into custody and made available for prosecution, although the figures include some cases treated as cleared under certain exceptional circumstances even though no arrest was made. The general requisites of an "exceptional clearance" are that the identity and whereabouts of the offender are known to the police but for reasons beyond their control it is not possible to make him available for prosecution in the local jurisdiction. The recovery of stolen property does not render an offense cleared. It is, of course, possible that the arrest of one individual may clear several crimes, although on the other hand, the arrest of several persons may clear only one offense. To indicate the manner in which the data in table 17 should be interpreted it may be observed that for group I cities, of every 100 offenses of burglary reported, 33 were cleared by the arrest of 21 persons.

In connection with the relatively small percentage of auto thefts listed as cleared by arrest, the reports received from police departments for several years have reflected more than 95 percent of stolen auto-

mobiles recovered. Detailed tabulations concerning the recovery of stolen property during 1944 may be found in volume XV, No. 2 of this publication.

In examining table 17 it will be noted that, with the exception of robbery, the number of property crimes cleared by arrest generally exceeds the number of persons charged. This is due to the fact that the police, through careful investigation incident to the arrest of an offender, clear a number of previously unsolved crimes, and the tendency of a recidivist to repeat the same type of crime is found to be most pronounced on the part of persons committing crimes against property.

For crimes against the person, as well as offenses of robbery, the number of persons charged frequently exceeds the number of offenses cleared by arrest. This is attributable, in part at least, to the fact that because of the serious nature of such crimes they doubtless receive more intensive investigative attention. When such serious cases come to the attention of the police, special efforts are exerted to arrest all persons involved, and those charged with being accessories to crimes are included with those charged with the substantive offense.

In some instances the number of persons charged with manslaughter by negligence will even exceed the number of such offenses committed. This phenomenon exists by reason of the fact that the police in a number of communities, particularly the larger cities, follow the practice of arresting and charging with manslaughter all drivers of vehicles involved in fatal accidents, pending the outcome of their investigation. In quite a number of such instances the police find that the accident was unavoidable or due to the victim's own negligence and thus no offense of negligent manslaughter would be scored.

To assist in the statistical verification of the annual reports, questionnaires were distributed with them and in practically all instances they were returned with the reports properly executed. No reports were included in the following tabulations unless the law enforcement agency indicated the figures concerning offenses known to the police were based on a record of crimes and reported offenses, and included all offenses brought to the attention of the police. Similarly, the police departments represented in the following tabulations indicated the figures on their annual reports concerning offenses cleared by arrest were properly distinguished from data showing the number of persons arrested.

TABLE 17.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and persons charged (held for prosecution), 1944, by population groups, number per 100 known offenses*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
29 cities over 250,000, total population, 18,626,500:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	91.1	83.7	71.5	38.7	72.4	33.4	23.5	23.2
Persons charged	85.6	141.7	62.0	39.0	63.5	21.2	18.7	17.2
GROUP II								
44 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 6,281,987:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	92.2	77.3	69.8	34.7	72.9	25.6	22.6	22.4
Persons charged	88.5	90.3	65.3	42.5	71.5	20.1	18.6	19.7
GROUP III								
79 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,509,774:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	88.5	79.6	80.5	40.0	81.3	30.0	23.3	23.4
Persons charged	84.3	87.5	80.9	49.9	83.0	22.1	18.1	17.9
GROUP IV								
154 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,359,260:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	92.4	76.5	87.2	40.5	79.4	31.1	21.9	24.7
Persons charged	93.0	76.5	88.3	52.1	84.2	24.3	17.7	21.0
GROUP V								
399 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 6,101,542:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	91.7	86.8	82.4	37.3	85.9	34.0	22.3	29.5
Persons charged	89.2	95.6	87.1	39.4	93.3	29.1	16.4	24.8
GROUP VI								
673 cities, under 10,000; total population, 3,731,661:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	81.9	87.1	76.3	52.5	81.3	36.7	27.9	31.6
Persons charged	76.4	85.7	82.5	59.4	87.8	35.1	21.3	32.7
TOTAL GROUPS I–VI								
1,378 cities, total population, 45,610,724:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	90.8	81.5	74.8	38.7	75.7	31.6	23.2	24.4
Persons charged	86.3	111.6	70.4	41.8	72.4	23.0	18.3	19.8

Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1944

Information is presented in table 18 concerning persons charged by the police of 1,378 cities with a combined population of 45,610,724. While the majority of these persons were arrested for comparatively

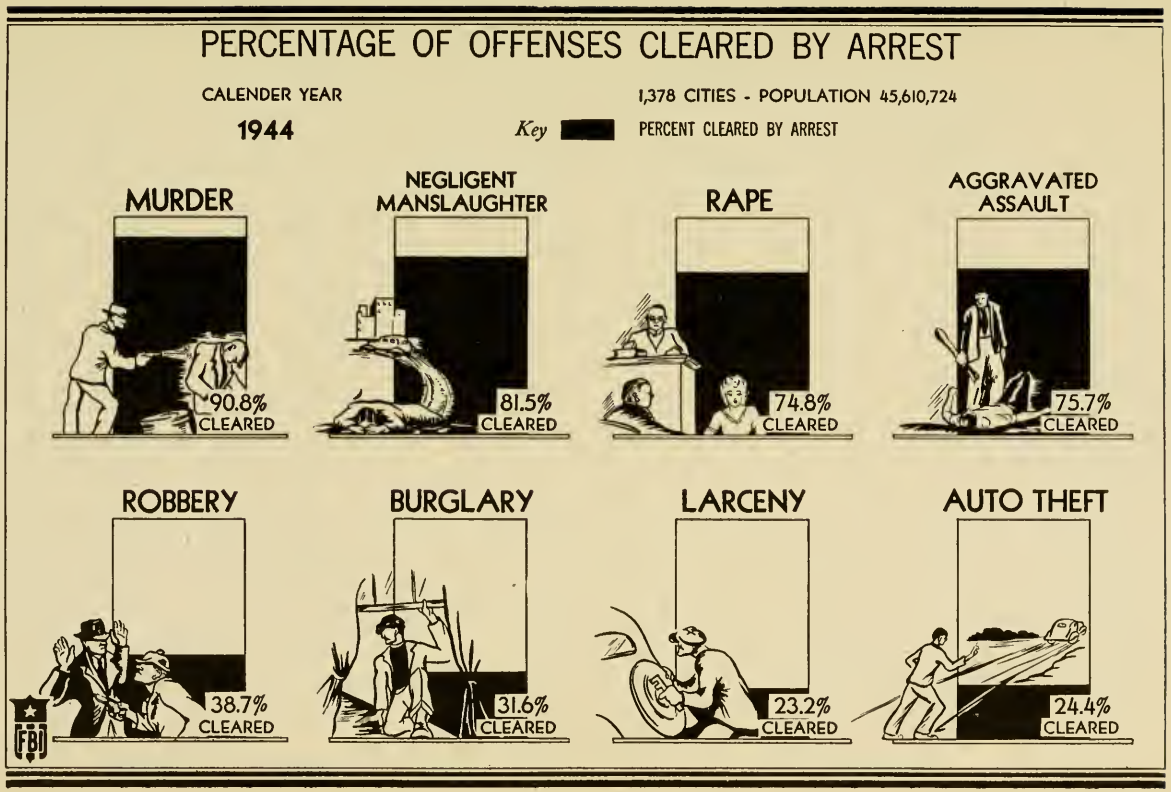
PERCENTAGE OF OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST
CALENDER YEAR
1944
1,378 CITIES - POPULATION 45,610,724
Key
PERCENT CLEARED BY ARREST
MURDER
90.8% CLEARED
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
81.5% CLEARED
RAPE
74.8% CLEARED
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
75.7% CLEARED
ROBBERY
38.7% CLEARED
BURGLARY
31.6% CLEARED
LARCENY
23.2% CLEARED
AUTO THEFT
24.4% CLEARED
FBI

FIGURE 7.

minor violations, a substantial number were arrested for serious crimes as indicated by the following figures:

Murder	1,980	Stolen property (receiving, etc.)	4,067
Manslaughter	1,832	Forgery and counterfeiting	3,552
Robbery	8,774	Rape	3,558
Aggravated assault	18,754	Narcotic drug laws	2,071
Burglary	31,666	Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.)	10,412
Larceny	67,541		
Auto theft	18,599		
Embezzlement and fraud	6,497		

In the analysis of any compilation involving the number of persons charged, it should be borne in mind that under the Uniform Crime Reporting system the rules for scoring the number of persons charged are not the same as those for scoring the number of offenses known to have been committed. For example, if two persons are involved in the theft of an automobile and both are arrested and charged with auto theft, only one auto theft offense would be listed as committed and as cleared by arrest, while two persons would be shown as arrested and charged with auto theft. If, on the other hand, one person murders two others, two offenses of murder would be scored and if the offender was taken into custody two such offenses would be listed as cleared by arrest; however, only one person would be listed as arrested and held for prosecution opposite the murder classification.

In examining arrest reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants, it was noted that 91.1 percent of the departments indicate that the reports were based on the number of persons arrested as distinguished from the number of charges placed against arrested persons. All juveniles were included in 82.8 percent of the reports, and all or a portion of the juveniles arrested were included in 92.3 percent of the reports. Of those including juvenile arrests, 96.1 percent listed them opposite the offense classification embracing the violation involved (i. e., robbery, auto theft, etc.), regardless of the technical charge, such as "juvenile delinquency," placed against the juvenile at the time of arrest. The remaining 3.9 percent of the reports included juvenile arrests opposite "All other offenses."

In examining the data in table 18, it will be noted that for murder the number of persons arrested per unit of population is much greater in the large cities than in the smaller communities. On the other hand, the number of persons arrested for auto theft per unit of population is greater in cities with less than 10,000 inhabitants than in all other groups, with the exception of those cities from 100,000 to 250,000 in population. Other variances will be noted throughout the table which indicate that there are differences not only in the number of offenses committed per unit of population in cities of varying size, but also in the number of persons arrested and charged by the police.

TABLE 18.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1944, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total
	29 cities over 250,000; population, 18,626,500	44 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 6,281,987	79 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 5,509,774	154 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 5,359,260	399 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 6,101,542	673 cities, under 10,000; population, 3,731,661	1,378 cities; total population, 45,610,724
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	1,099	285	241	160	140	55	1,980
Rate per 100,000	5.90	4.54	4.37	2.99	2.29	1.47	4.34
(b) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	1,046	278	189	150	109	60	1,832
Rate per 100,000	5.62	4.43	3.43	2.80	1.79	1.61	4.02
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	5,160	1,155	893	664	549	353	8,774
Rate per 100,000	27.7	18.4	16.2	12.4	9.0	9.5	19.2
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	8,521	2,432	2,673	2,635	1,620	873	18,754
Rate per 100,000	45.7	38.7	48.5	49.2	26.6	23.4	41.1
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	32,040	12,204	8,871	7,717	7,760	3,693	72,285
Rate per 100,000	172.0	194.3	161.0	144.0	127.2	99.0	158.5
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	12,631	4,835	3,939	3,379	4,295	2,587	31,666
Rate per 100,000	67.8	77.0	71.5	63.0	70.4	69.3	69.4
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	25,206	11,287	9,389	8,604	8,236	4,819	67,541
Rate per 100,000	135.3	179.7	170.4	160.5	135.0	129.1	148.1
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	6,931	3,411	2,026	1,989	2,468	1,774	18,599
Rate per 100,000	37.2	54.3	36.8	37.1	40.4	47.5	40.8
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	3,661	1,058	581	523	461	213	6,497
Rate per 100,000	19.7	16.8	10.5	9.8	7.6	5.7	14.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	1,686	553	452	506	594	276	4,067
Rate per 100,000	9.1	8.8	8.2	9.4	9.7	7.4	8.9
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	1,187	511	541	521	489	303	3,552
Rate per 100,000	6.4	8.1	9.8	9.7	8.0	8.1	7.8
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	1,557	526	411	346	464	254	3,558
Rate per 100,000	8.36	8.37	7.46	6.46	7.60	6.81	7.80
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	15,130	7,349	3,810	4,402	1,145	526	32,362
Rate per 100,000	81.2	117.0	69.1	82.1	18.8	14.1	71.0
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	4,907	5,901	2,449	2,934	1,743	705	18,639
Rate per 100,000	26.3	93.9	44.4	54.7	28.6	18.9	40.9
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	1,378	219	248	98	82	46	2,071
Rate per 100,000	7.40	3.49	4.50	1.83	1.34	1.23	4.54
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	5,087	1,378	1,295	1,292	957	403	10,412
Rate per 100,000	27.3	21.9	23.5	24.1	15.7	10.8	22.8
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	[1] 12,369	5,273	2,531	3,105	2,620	1,027	[2] 26,925
Rate per 100,000	67.5	83.9	45.9	57.9	42.9	27.5	59.4
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	7,560	3,646	3,166	3,391	2,842	1,245	21,850
Rate per 100,000	40.6	58.0	57.5	63.3	46.6	33.4	47.9
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	10,715	4,505	5,197	5,746	7,347	5,302	38,812
Rate per 100,000	57.5	71.7	94.3	107.2	120.4	142.1	85.1
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	[3] 2,093,388	[4] 955,370	[5] 547,956	451,867	[6] 367,738	142,338	[7] 4,558,657
Rate per 100,000	12,311.8	16,470.8	10,203.4	8,431.5	6,037.2	3,814.3	10,514.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 18.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1944, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total 1,378 cities; total population, 45,610,724
	29 cities over 250,000; population, 18,626,500	44 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 6,281,987	79 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 5,509,774	154 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 5,359,260	399 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 6,101,542	673 cities, under 10,000; population, 3,731,661	
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	103,940	31,867	24,032	24,282	27,949	17,164	229,234
Rate per 100,000	558.0	507.3	436.2	453.1	458.1	466.0	502.6
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	311,783	132,014	83,060	87,746	110,044	62,856	787,503
Rate per 100,000	1,673.9	2,101.5	1,507.5	1,637.3	1,803.5	1,684.4	1,726.6
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	28,735	13,009	9,159	6,089	6,926	3,586	67,504
Rate per 100,000	154.3	207.1	166.2	113.6	113.5	96.1	148.0
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	40,785	13,865	12,247	6,960	6,326	1,889	82,072
Rate per 100,000	219.0	220.7	222.3	129.9	103.7	50.6	180.0
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	80,983	35,164	24,245	26,304	23,212	10,502	200,410
Rate per 100,000	434.8	559.8	440.0	490.8	380.4	281.4	439.4

[1-7] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports from the number of cities indicated below:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	28	18,331,766	5	77	5,370,309
2	1,377	45,315,990	6	398	6,091,175
3	28	17,003,048	7	1,371	43,355,851
4	41	5,800,398			

Inasmuch as all of the cities included in the foregoing table did not report separate figures for violations of road and driving laws, parking violations, and all other traffic and motor vehicle laws (excluding driving while intoxicated), entries regarding persons charged for these offenses were included opposite the general heading "traffic and motor vehicle laws." However, 1,109 of these cities whose reports are included above did report separate figures for each of the 3 categories and table 19 summarizes such data with the cities grouped according to size.

TABLE 19.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), traffic violations, except driving while intoxicated, 1944; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 1,109 cities; total population, 38,291,752
	26 cities over 250,000; population, 15,694,952	37 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 5,115,635	71 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 4,969,963	127 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 4,458,707	337 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 5,132,269	511 cities under 10,000; population, 2,920,226	
Road and driving laws:							
Number of persons charged	702,462	99,382	85,395	58,177	77,152	43,699	1,066,267
Rate per 100,000	4,475.7	1,942.7	1,718.2	1,304.8	1,503.3	1,496.4	2,784.6
Parking violations:							
Number of persons charged	1,056,043	624,620	403,586	306,102	232,107	62,530	2,684,988
Rate per 100,000	6,728.6	12,210.0	8,120.5	6,865.3	4,522.5	2,141.3	7,011.9
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	150,179	33,551	31,458	23,479	22,258	13,158	274,083
Rate per 100,000	956.9	655.9	633.0	526.6	433.7	450.6	715.8

Offenses Known, Offenses Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Found Guilty, 1944

Almost 82 percent of the persons charged by the police during 1944 were found guilty by the courts, according to the reports of 124 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants as indicated in the information presented in tables 20 and 21. Similar tabulations for 1943 appear in volume XV, No. 1 of this bulletin. Although the 1944 figure is somewhat higher than the 80 percent found guilty for all classes in 1943, there were decreases in the percentage of persons found guilty for most offense classes with the exception of violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws. Persons found guilty of murder or nonnegligent manslaughter decreased from 68.0 percent of those charged in 1943 to 61.0 percent in 1944. Similar decreases were noted for robbery (from 72.5 percent in 1943 to 64.4 percent in 1944), and rape (from 69.6 percent in 1943 to 65.7 percent in 1944). Other part I offense classes showed only minor changes for the two periods.

For part II offense classes, shown in table 21, a substantial decrease in the percentage of persons found guilty was noted in offenses of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy which decreased from 91.9 percent in 1943 to 78.0 percent in 1944. Other decreases were noted in offenses concerning the buying and receiving of stolen property (from 71.0 percent of those charged in 1943 to 58.7 percent in 1944); offenses against the family and children (from 60.5 percent in 1943 to 54.7 in 1944); sex offenses (from 87.9 percent in 1943 to 79.1 percent in 1944); and gambling (from 86.6 percent in 1943 to 69.7 percent in 1944). A substantial increase was noted in the percentage of persons found guilty for violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws, 84.3 percent being found guilty in 1944 as compared with 78.4 percent in 1943.

The percentage of persons found guilty during 1944 for individual offense classes ranges from 46.3 percent for persons charged with manslaughter by negligence to 87.3 percent for those charged with driving while intoxicated. The comparatively low average percentage found guilty of negligent manslaughter is influenced, to some extent, by the practice in some jurisdictions of formally charging with manslaughter all drivers involved in traffic fatalities pending the outcome of the police investigation. With the exception of negligent manslaughter, the lowest percentage of those found guilty for any one offense class is for offenses against family and children (54.7 percent).

Tabulations concerning persons found guilty for the part I and part II offense classes are presented separately in tables 20 and 21, respectively, since the annual returns do not provide for the listing of data relating to offenses known to the police for the part II crimes. The information presented was limited to the reports in which it appeared the entries for persons found guilty represented the final disposition

of the charges placed against the persons arrested, as distinguished from disposition at the preliminary hearing of the accused.

The offense classes listed in table 21 are not identical with those appearing in table 18 because some of the reports used in preparing the compilations relative to persons found guilty did not include separate figures for the offense classes which have been consolidated in table 21.

TABLE 20.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and number of persons found guilty, 1944; 124 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 14,654,534, based on 1940 decennial census]

Offense (part I classes)	Number of offenses known to the police	Number of offenses cleared by arrest	Number of persons charged (held for prosecution)	Number found guilty of offense charged	Number found guilty of lesser offense	Total found guilty (of offense charged or lesser offense)	Percentage found guilty
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	776	691	644	295	98	393	61.0
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	519	420	492	167	61	228	46.3
Rape	2,083	1,469	1,170	578	191	769	65.7
Robbery	10,431	3,923	3,252	1,648	447	2,095	64.4
Aggravated assault	10,487	7,699	6,326	3,261	828	4,089	64.6
Burglary—breaking or entering	48,575	15,494	8,512	5,499	1,152	6,651	78.1
Larceny—theft (except auto theft)	126,081	31,384	20,849	15,710	862	16,572	79.5
Auto theft	27,763	7,662	5,048	3,353	563	3,916	77.6
Total	226,715	68,742	46,293	30,511	4,202	34,713	75.0

TABLE 21.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution) and number found guilty, 1944; 124 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 14,654,534, based on 1940 decennial census]

Offense (part II classes)	Number of persons charged (held for prosecution)	Number found guilty of offense charged	Number found guilty of lesser offense	Total found guilty (of offense charged or of lesser offense)	Percentage found guilty
Other assaults	23,956	14,411	545	14,956	62.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	841	634	96	730	86.8
Embezzlement and fraud	2,275	1,293	150	1,443	63.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	1,363	766	34	800	58.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	3,458	2,624	79	2,703	78.2
Sex offenses (including prostitution and commercialized vice)	17,905	13,971	194	14,165	79.1
Offenses against the family and children	10,802	5,676	228	5,904	54.7
Narcotic drug laws	816	615	6	621	76.1
Liquor laws	7,397	6,221	141	6,362	86.0
Drunkenness; disorderly conduct and vagrancy	270,721	210,182	968	211,150	78.0
Gambling	33,390	23,167	106	23,273	69.7
Driving while intoxicated	9,258	7,302	782	8,084	87.3
Traffic and motor vehicles laws	[1] 1,321,482	[1] 1,111,623	[1] 2,794	[1] 1,114,417	[1] 84.3
All other offenses	45,286	28,569	627	29,196	64.5
Total	[2] 1,748,950	[2] 1,427,054	[2] 6,750	[2] 1,433,804	[2] 82.0

[1] Based on the reports of 123 cities with a total population of 13,031,082.
[2] The total figures are subject to footnote (1).

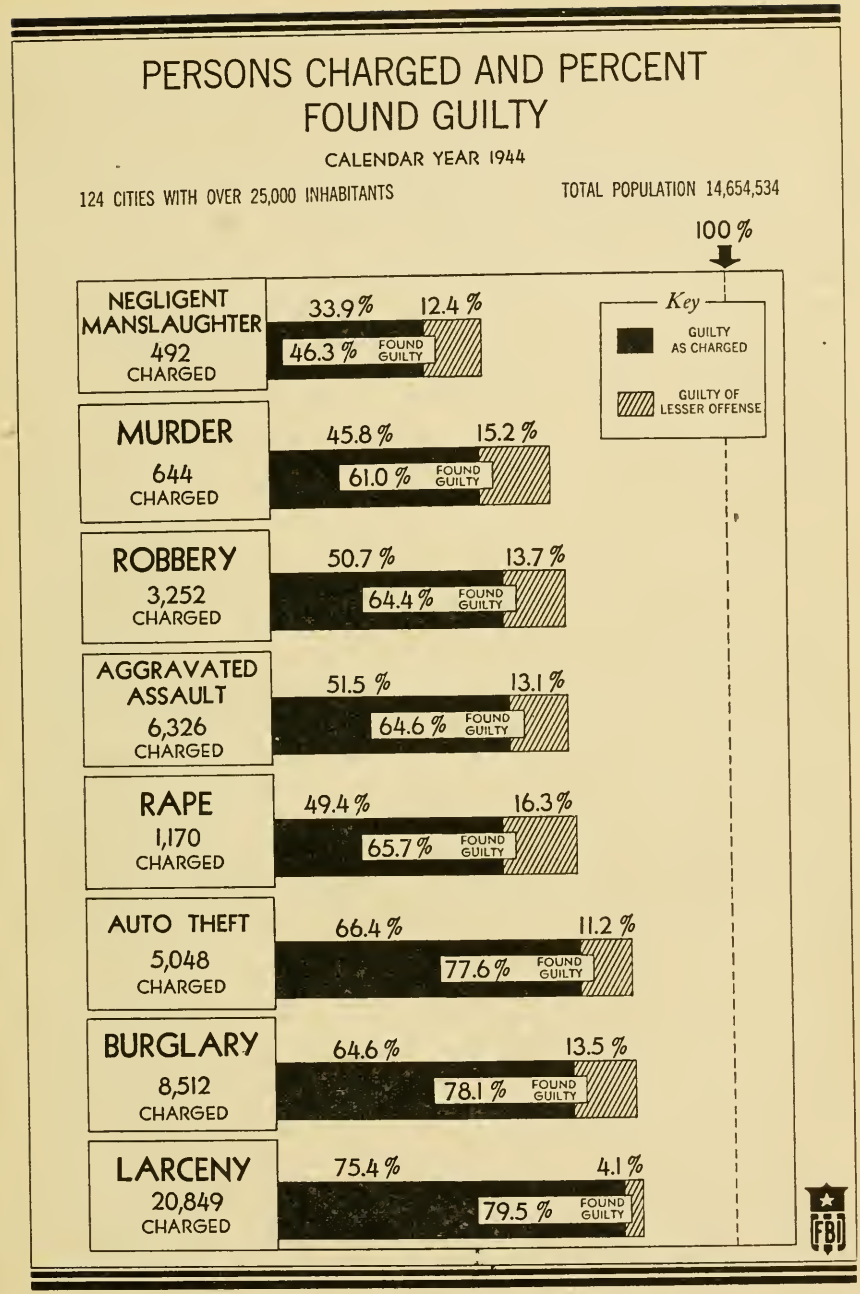
PERSONS CHARGED AND PERCENT FOUND GUILTY
CALENDAR YEAR 1944
124 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS
TOTAL POPULATION 14,654,534
100 %
Key
GUILTY AS CHARGED
GUILTY OF LESSER OFFENSE
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
492
CHARGED
33.9 %
12.4 %
46.3 %
FOUND GUILTY
MURDER
644
CHARGED
45.8 %
15.2 %
61.0 %
FOUND GUILTY
ROBBERY
3,252
CHARGED
50.7 %
13.7 %
64.4 %
FOUND GUILTY
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
6,326
CHARGED
51.5 %
13.1 %
64.6 %
FOUND GUILTY
RAPE
1,170
CHARGED
49.4 %
16.3 %
65.7 %
FOUND GUILTY
AUTO THEFT
5,048
CHARGED
66.4 %
11.2 %
77.6 %
FOUND GUILTY
BURGLARY
8,512
CHARGED
64.6 %
13.5 %
78.1 %
FOUND GUILTY
LARCENY
20,849
CHARGED
75.4 %
4.1 %
79.5 %
FOUND GUILTY
FBI

FIGURE 8.

Persons Released (Not Held for Prosecution), 1944

The annual crime reports provide for recording, in addition to the number of persons formally charged, the number released by the police without being charged. Generally, the data in table 22 represent the number of persons taken into custody when it was thought they had been involved in the commission of some crime, but who were later released by the police, either because the police investigation established their innocence or because the evidence available was not sufficient to warrant the filing of formal charges against them. Persons taken into custody and released with a reprimand or on the "golden rule" principle are likewise included, as are persons summoned, notified, or cited to appear in court or at the police department for alleged traffic violations, who failed to appear and who were not subsequently arrested. Included also are some instances in which youthful persons were released, because under the circumstances it was felt the individual case would more properly be handled without prosecution.

Information provided in table 22 is based on the reports of 770 cities representing a total population of 22,554,679. The number of cities represented in this table is considerably less than in table 18, inasmuch as reports were excluded if there were no entries showing persons released or if the entries appeared to be incomplete or otherwise incorrect. However, reports listing persons released opposite the classification "suspicion" only were included in the compilation. It should be noted that the figures for "suspicion" representing persons released generally represent instances wherein persons were arrested under circumstances which caused the police to believe they had been involved in criminal activities of some nature, although they were not taken into custody in connection with some specific offense.

TABLE 22.—*Persons released without being held for prosecution, 1944; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense	Group I 16 cities over 250,000; population, 8,095,170	Group II 19 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 2,636,213	Group III 43 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 2,986,957	Group IV 82 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 2,777,920	Group V 262 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 4,094,023	Group VI 348 cities under 10,000; population, 1,964,396	Total, 770 cities; total population, 22,554,679
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons released	92	29	8	9	38	8	184
Rate per 100,000	1.14	1.10	0.27	0.32	0.93	0.41	0.82
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons released	48	29	31	17	27	10	162
Rate per 100,000	0.59	1.10	1.04	0.61	0.66	0.51	0.72
Robbery:							
Number of persons released	364	191	67	67	107	94	890
Rate per 100,000	4.5	7.2	2.2	2.4	2.6	4.8	3.9
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons released	891	145	64	302	93	109	1,604
Rate per 100,000	11.0	5.5	2.1	10.9	2.3	5.5	7.1
Other assaults:							
Number of persons released	3,379	852	296	327	650	407	5,911
Rate per 100,000	41.7	32.3	9.9	11.8	15.9	20.7	26.2
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons released	886	415	248	766	734	504	3,553
Rate per 100,000	10.9	15.7	8.3	27.6	17.9	25.7	15.8
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons released	2,952	1,299	801	1,434	1,521	1,237	9,244
Rate per 100,000	36.5	49.3	26.8	51.6	37.2	63.0	41.0
Auto theft:							
Number of persons released	521	257	101	394	378	247	1,898
Rate per 100,000	6.4	9.7	3.4	14.2	9.2	12.6	8.4
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons released	261	83	30	47	60	27	508
Rate per 100,000	3.2	3.1	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons released	151	48	17	39	106	82	443
Rate per 100,000	1.9	1.8	0.6	1.4	2.6	4.2	2.0
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons released	89	29	29	40	74	50	311
Rate per 100,000	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.5	1.4
Rape:							
Number of persons released	172	50	21	43	83	25	394
Rate per 100,000	2.12	1.90	0.70	1.55	2.03	1.27	1.75
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons released	4,340	253	48	177	203	168	5,189
Rate per 100,000	53.6	9.6	1.6	6.4	5.0	8.6	23.0
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons released	204	109	130	106	158	78	785
Rate per 100,000	2.5	4.1	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.5
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons released	30	23	13	6	19	15	106
Rate per 100,000	0.37	0.87	0.44	0.22	0.46	0.76	0.47
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons released	448	104	59	43	76	94	824
Rate per 100,000	5.5	3.9	2.0	1.5	1.9	4.8	3.7
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons released	[1] 163	129	55	194	490	547	[2] 1,578
Rate per 100,000	2.1	4.9	1.8	7.0	12.0	27.8	7.1
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons released	681	105	32	94	96	69	1,077
Rate per 100,000	8.4	4.0	1.1	3.4	2.3	3.5	4.8
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons released	255	42	48	70	108	173	696
Rate per 100,000	3.2	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.6	8.8	3.1
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons released	[3] 29,631	[4] 40,494	29,154	46,407	64,003	20,719	[5] 230,408
Rate per 100,000	457.9	1,638.1	976.0	1,670.6	1,563.3	1,054.7	1,109.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—*Persons released without being held for prosecution, 1944; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

Offense	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 770 cities; total population, 22,554,679
	16 cities over 250,000; population, 8,095,170	19 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 2,636,213	43 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 2,986,957	82 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 2,777,920	262 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 4,094,023	348 cities under 10,000; population, 1,964,396	
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons released	3,249	1,205	922	1,045	2,246	2,014	10,681
Rate per 100,000	40.1	45.7	30.9	37.6	54.9	102.5	47.4
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons released	28,133	8,223	4,595	3,084	4,562	4,645	53,242
Rate per 100,000	347.5	311.9	153.8	111.0	111.4	236.5	236.1
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons released	2,315	1,384	426	732	636	925	6,418
Rate per 100,000	28.6	52.5	14.3	26.4	15.5	47.1	28.5
Gambling:							
Number of persons released	3,634	46	74	99	165	137	4,155
Rate per 100,000	44.9	1.7	2.5	3.6	4.0	7.0	18.4
Suspicion:							
Number of persons released	51,094	8,003	13,632	8,823	8,305	4,494	94,351
Rate per 100,000	631.2	303.6	456.4	317.6	202.9	228.8	418.3
All other offenses:							
Number of persons released	20,777	2,731	1,424	3,559	3,698	2,861	35,050
Rate per 100,000	256.7	103.6	47.7	128.1	90.3	145.6	155.4

[1-5] The number of persons released and the rate are based on the reports from the number of cities indicated below:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	15	7,800,436	4	18	2,471,942
2	769	22,259,945	5	768	20,766,956
3	15	6,471,718			

It will be noted that the information in table 22 includes opposite "traffic and motor vehicle laws" all types of violations of traffic laws with the exception of driving while intoxicated. This was necessary, inasmuch as many of the annual reports used in preparing the tabulation did not include separate information concerning the various traffic violations. The reports of 455 cities did, however, show separate figures concerning persons released by the police for (1) violations of road and driving laws, (2) parking violations, and (3) violations of other traffic and motor vehicle laws. Table 23 includes the number of persons released for these violations, together with the rate per 100,000 inhabitants for cities grouped according to size. Warning tags used in some cities for minor traffic violations are included.

TABLE 23.—*Persons released without being held for prosecution, traffic violations, except driving while intoxicated, 1944; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 455 cities; total population, 13,393,351
	11 cities over 250,000; population, 4,886,603	9 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 1,099,156	27 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 1,905,701	52 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 1,776,708	167 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 2,604,344	189 cities under 10,000; population, 1,120,839	
Road and driving laws:							
Number of persons released	3,952	3,136	826	5,070	3,605	3,515	20,104
Rate per 100,000	80.9	285.3	43.3	285.4	138.4	313.6	150.1
Parking violations:							
Number of persons released	20,762	20,567	27,585	31,032	57,099	14,946	171,991
Rate per 100,000	424.9	1,871.2	1,447.5	1,746.6	2,192.5	1,333.5	1,284.2
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons released	4,899	691	715	1,740	3,031	1,641	12,717
Rate per 100,000	100.3	62.9	37.5	97.9	116.4	146.4	95.0

Offenses Known, Offenses Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Charged by Geographic Divisions, 1944

Inasmuch as marked variations are noted in the number of offenses committed per unit of population in the different sections of the country, it is to be expected that like variations would occur in the number of persons arrested in the various geographic divisions. Accordingly, there are presented in tables 24 and 25 data concerning offenses cleared and persons charged for each of the nine geographic divisions. Thus it is possible to compare local figures with averages of other cities in the same section of the country. The identical cities were used in compiling the information in tables 24 and 25 as are represented in tables 17 and 18. For a list of the States included in each of the geographic divisions, reference may be made to the listing of the States in table 7 of this issue of the bulletin.

In examining the data presented in table 25, it should be noted that while theoretically an offender should be charged with the offense committed, in many instances the policy and practice of prosecuting attorneys, judges, and other officials, as well as public opinion and established customs in the community, will influence to a great extent the charge placed by the police against an arrested offender. It follows then that a person arrested for auto theft may, more frequently in some jurisdictions than in others, be charged with using an automobile without the consent of the owner, while persons arrested for intoxication may be charged with disorderly conduct, et cetera. Similarly, the figures for prostitution and commercialized vice may be considered conservative since in many jurisdictions persons taken into custody for such violations are frequently charged with vagrancy, disorderly conduct, or some sex offense such as adultery or lewd and lascivious conduct, and such arrests are listed opposite the offense class which includes the charge actually placed against the offender.

TABLE 24.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1944, by geographic divisions*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Geographic division	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
NEW ENGLAND STATES								
140 cities; total population, 4,148,958:								
Number of offenses known	52	119	220	468	348	10,256	20,683	5,375
Number cleared by arrest	50	101	206	178	286	3,092	5,193	1,362
Percentage cleared by arrest	96.2	84.9	93.6	38.0	82.2	30.1	25.1	25.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES								
330 cities; total population, 9,412,306:								
Number of offenses known	206	340	644	1,975	2,662	17,541	34,995	13,192
Number cleared by arrest	177	297	548	867	2,112	5,868	9,392	3,066
Percentage cleared by arrest	85.9	87.4	85.1	43.9	79.3	33.5	26.8	23.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES								
343 cities; total population, 14,441,464:								
Number of offenses known	591	372	1,770	9,489	7,333	43,085	114,916	22,864
Number cleared by arrest	517	271	1,187	3,487	4,847	13,975	26,106	7,308
Percentage cleared by arrest	87.5	72.8	67.1	36.7	66.1	32.4	22.7	32.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES								
150 cities; total population, 4,335,342:								
Number of offenses known	143	123	479	864	1,106	8,932	27,258	6,261
Number cleared by arrest	135	101	405	438	810	3,567	7,696	2,053
Percentage cleared by arrest	94.4	82.1	84.6	50.7	73.2	39.9	28.2	32.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES								
117 cities; total population, 4,349,705:								
Number of offenses known	581	207	590	2,520	7,741	16,078	46,687	13,007
Number cleared by arrest	554	190	494	1,325	6,475	5,369	13,153	2,342
Percentage cleared by arrest	95.4	91.8	83.7	52.6	83.6	33.4	28.2	18.0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES								
27 cities; total population, 856,471:								
Number of offenses known	114	39	84	427	959	3,976	8,121	2,229
Number cleared by arrest	109	37	67	191	741	1,086	1,920	557
Percentage cleared by arrest	95.6	94.9	79.8	44.7	77.3	27.3	23.6	25.0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES								
72 cities; total population, 3,085,254:								
Number of offenses known	377	139	317	1,312	3,005	12,285	35,745	8,510
Number cleared by arrest	344	127	255	603	2,486	4,474	9,777	1,894
Percentage cleared by arrest	91.2	91.4	80.4	46.0	82.7	36.4	27.4	22.3
MOUNTAIN STATES								
56 cities; total population, 1,145,130:								
Number of offenses known	40	64	196	572	388	5,422	16,323	3,097
Number cleared by arrest	42	38	131	214	286	1,632	3,274	870
Percentage cleared by arrest	105.0	59.4	66.8	37.4	73.7	30.1	20.1	28.1
PACIFIC STATES								
143 cities; total population, 3,836,094:								
Number of offenses known	189	239	756	3,386	2,364	19,966	64,197	19,258
Number cleared by arrest	154	176	488	829	1,558	4,375	9,242	3,420
Percentage cleared by arrest	81.5	73.6	64.6	24.5	65.9	21.9	14.4	17.8

TABLE 25.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1944, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by geographic divisions*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	New England States	Middle Atlantic States	East North Central States	West North Central States	South Atlantic States	East South Central States	West South Central States	Mountain States	Pacific States
	140 cities; total population, 4,148,958	330 cities; total population, 9,412,306	343 cities; total population, 14,441,464	150 cities; total population, 4,335,342	117 cities; total population, 4,349,705	27 cities; total population, 856,471	72 cities; total population, 3,085,254	56 cities; total population, 1,145,130	143 cities; total population, 3,836,094
Criminal homicide:									
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:									
Number of persons charged	45	199	492	94	597	111	298	34	110
Rate per 100,000	1.08	2.11	3.41	2.17	13.73	12.96	9.66	2.97	2.87
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:									
Number of persons charged	113	512	355	109	367	74	98	32	172
Rate per 100,000	2.72	5.44	2.46	2.51	8.44	8.64	3.18	2.79	4.48
Robbery:									
Number of persons charged	235	1,290	2,694	322	2,058	404	655	195	921
Rate per 100,000	5.7	13.7	18.7	7.4	47.3	47.2	21.2	17.0	24.0
Aggravated assault:									
Number of persons charged	274	2,532	3,556	522	6,880	1,318	2,281	210	1,181
Rate per 100,000	6.6	26.9	24.6	12.0	158.2	153.9	73.9	18.3	30.8
Other assaults:									
Number of persons charged	3,635	13,580	18,912	1,811	21,323	3,115	5,495	637	3,777
Rate per 100,000	87.6	144.3	131.0	41.8	490.2	363.7	178.1	55.6	98.5
Burglary—breaking or entering:									
Number of persons charged	2,215	5,088	7,022	1,824	6,622	2,012	2,728	1,119	3,036
Rate per 100,000	53.4	54.1	48.6	42.1	152.2	234.9	88.4	97.7	79.1
Larceny—theft:									
Number of persons charged	4,096	8,066	16,423	4,737	14,960	2,727	7,210	2,546	6,776
Rate per 100,000	98.7	85.7	113.7	109.3	343.9	318.4	233.7	222.3	176.6
Auto theft:									
Number of persons charged	1,163	3,030	3,978	1,214	2,843	872	1,344	657	3,498
Rate per 100,000	28.0	32.2	27.5	28.0	65.4	101.8	43.6	57.4	91.2
Embezzlement and fraud:									
Number of persons charged	301	640	2,214	392	1,414	559	373	178	426
Rate per 100,000	7.3	6.8	15.3	9.0	32.5	65.3	12.1	15.5	11.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:									
Number of persons charged	315	491	1,026	212	991	338	398	137	159
Rate per 100,000	7.6	5.2	7.1	4.9	22.8	39.5	12.9	12.0	4.1
Forgery and counterfeiting:									
Number of persons charged	114	267	676	311	419	332	512	186	735
Rate per 100,000	2.7	2.8	4.7	7.2	9.6	38.8	16.6	16.2	19.2

TABLE 25.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1944, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by geographic divisions*—Continued

Offense charged	New England States	Middle Atlantic States	East North Central States	West North Central States	South Atlantic States	East South Central States	West South Central States	Mountain States	Pacific States
	140 cities; total population, 4,148,958	330 cities; total population, 9,412,306	343 cities; total population, 14,441,464	150 cities; total population, 4,335,342	117 cities; total population, 4,349,705	27 cities; total population, 856,471	72 cities; total population, 3,085,254	56 cities; total population, 1,145,130	143 cities; total population, 3,836,094
Rape:									
Number of persons charged	201	635	1,010	298	540	93	255	106	420
Rate per 100,000	4.84	6.75	6.99	6.87	12.41	10.86	8.27	9.26	10.95
Prostitution and commercialized vice:									
Number of persons charged	200	1,385	5,854	875	11,702	586	8,463	593	2,704
Rate per 100,000	4.8	14.7	40.5	20.2	269.0	68.4	274.3	51.8	70.5
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):									
Number of persons charged	2,007	1,604	4,135	1,088	3,394	424	1,484	1,158	3,345
Rate per 100,000	48.4	17.0	28.6	25.1	78.0	49.5	48.1	101.1	87.2
Narcotic drug laws:									
Number of persons charged	36	217	403	96	292	26	446	46	509
Rate per 100,000	0.87	2.31	2.79	2.21	6.71	3.04	14.46	4.02	13.27
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:									
Number of persons charged	147	967	2,930	503	2,885	690	1,225	306	759
Rate per 100,000	3.5	10.3	20.3	11.6	66.3	80.6	39.7	26.7	19.8
Offenses against family and children:									
Number of persons charged	3,695	3,200	9,321	1,066	5,298	2,822	[1] 409	339	775
Rate per 100,000	89.1	34.0	64.5	24.6	121.8	329.5	14.7	29.6	20.2
Liquor laws:									
Number of persons charged	423	1,457	3,580	1,851	8,871	1,678	2,527	253	1,210
Rate per 100,000	10.2	15.5	24.8	42.7	203.9	195.9	81.9	22.1	31.5
Driving while intoxicated:									
Number of persons charged	2,481	1,758	9,187	3,694	7,416	1,578	2,385	1,245	9,068
Rate per 100,000	59.8	18.7	63.6	85.2	170.5	184.2	77.3	108.7	236.4
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:									
Number of persons charged	187,339	[2] 571,926	[3] 1,163,167	406,706	526,620	42,634	[4] 498,877	225,969	[5] 935,419
Rate per 100,000	4,515.3	6,206.0	9,074.5	9,381.2	12,107.0	4,977.9	17,219.1	19,733.0	26,061.7
Disorderly conduct:									
Number of persons charged	6,040	33,114	39,217	15,829	77,805	12,591	19,448	7,958	17,232
Rate per 100,000	145.6	351.8	271.6	365.1	1,788.7	1,470.1	630.4	694.9	449.2

Drunkenness:									
Number of persons charged	49,853	61,651	139,830	41,381	156,645	27,062	91,857	37,770	181,454
Rate per 100,000	1,201.6	655.0	968.3	954.5	3,601.3	3,159.7	2,977.3	3,298.3	4,730.2
Vagrancy:									
Number of persons charged	755	5,475	10,105	3,485	8,698	3,092	15,733	4,533	15,628
Rate per 100,000	18.2	58.2	70.0	80.4	200.0	361.0	509.9	395.9	407.4
Gambling:									
Number of persons charged	1,738	6,591	22,271	6,328	16,728	3,093	15,157	807	9,359
Rate per 100,000	41.9	70.0	154.2	146.0	384.6	361.1	491.3	70.5	244.0
All other offenses:									
Number of persons charged	13,667	25,881	41,388	18,156	40,591	7,048	26,720	6,881	20,078
Rate per 100,000	329.4	275.0	286.6	418.8	933.2	822.9	866.1	600.9	523.4

[1–5] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports of the number of cities as follows:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	71	2,790,520	4	70	2,897,225
2	328	9,215,767	5	141	3,589,241
3	342	12,818,012			

Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1944, Cities over 100,000 in Population

Table 26 discloses the number of persons arrested and held for prosecution during 1944 in individual cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. The data concerning persons arrested shown in this table are based on annual crime reports received for 1944 from the police departments in the cities listed. Urban communities over 100,000 in population which are not listed either failed to forward an annual arrest report to the F B I, or indicated the report was not complete.

Summary data concerning persons held for prosecution have been presented in other tables of this bulletin. The figures in table 26 are generally subject to the comment in the text preceding tables 18, 24, and 25.

With reference to the figures for parking violations, the data for some cities are very low and it is possible they are for some reason incomplete.

TABLE 26.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over 100,000 in population*

Offense charged	Akron, Ohio	Albany, N. Y.	Atlanta, Ga.	Baltimore, Md.	Birmingham, Ala.	Boston, Mass.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Cambridge, Mass.	Camden, N. J.	Canton, Ohio	Charlotte, N. C.	Chicago, Ill.[4]	Cincinnati, Ohio
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	9	3	99	96	36	19	4	12	3	6	2	27	174	41
Manslaughter by negligence	9	1	17	173	7	65	9	4	9	21	3	11	110	8
Robbery	81	27	155	498	90	253	7	48	17	66	14	50	997	176
Aggravated assault	28	26	256	1,109	262	177	18	139	12	64	6	587	1,543	214
Other assaults	213	135	640	4,775	521	1,412	157	1,429	145	390	100	534	809	1,989
Burglary—breaking or entering	182	91	342	874	58	1,299	109	296	116	175	82	186	774	532
Larceny—theft	318	147	777	2,341	873	1,804	183	526	183	135	160	549	2,686	1,192
Auto theft	91	52	224	417	(3)	690	64	205	55	128	41	45	241	198
Embezzlement and fraud	38	15	20	129	43	75	22	58	2	7	17	16	504	314
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	2	----	84	82	31	216	18	35	7	8	7	32	394	125
Forgery and counterfeiting	14	6	31	28	27	144	5	14	3	14	20	6	19	11
Rape	30	16	27	116	18	132	5	27	11	10	9	12	210	64
Prostitution and commercialized vice	142	8	(1)	426	4	385	20	59	----	8	60	307	(3)	651
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)	75	11	59	86	6	1,549	60	47	26	24	11	80	[5] 2,422	201
Narcotic drug laws	3	----	6	11	5	218	2	32	----	25	----	4	276	14
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	10	11	128	570	380	154	2	87	3	7	17	64	483	234
Offenses against family and children	30	78	315	301	21	897	134	916	341	26	75	51	941	1,455
Liquor laws	3	1	489	223	573	193	48	53	5	14	7	170	80	133
Driving while intoxicated	147	6	1,432	246	922	287	42	247	81	8	63	110	467	84
Road and driving laws	7,256	117	14,743	[2] 41,350	5,814	5,483	1,085	20,406	937	85	3,019	687	104,297	18,731
Parking violations	54,475	472	10,623	[2] 80,216	8,629	6,787	11,921	1,379	261	1,986	10,252	3,006	36,775	39,740
Other traffic laws	1,227	4	2,264	[2] 575	1,540	4,829	2,753	1,565	67	93	204	2,763	26,607	13,747
Disorderly conduct	281	127	7,123	16,253	2,160	623	652	3,553	121	445	295	280	[6] 41,865	2,837
Drunkenness	4,867	2,165	27,018	3,305	11,291	21,963	859	2,239	1,833	768	2,115	3,932	(6)	1,022
Vagrancy	57	442	955	452	1,420	75	25	893	24	39	3	109	508	495
Gambling	431	58	2,000	672	2,756	950	249	238	59	41	87	310	7,814	1,705
All other offenses	1,081	252	[1] 4,003	3,916	647	7,419	258	1,188	414	72	999	682	4,116	1,718

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 26.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over 100,000 in population*—Con.

Offense charged	Cleveland, Ohio [2]	Columbus, Ohio	Dallas, Tex.	Dayton, Ohio	Denver, Colo.[4]	Des Moines, Iowa	Detroit, Mich.[4]	Duluth, Minn.[2]	Elizabeth, N. J.[2]	Erie, Pa.[4]	Flint, Mich.	Fort Worth, Tex.	Gary, Ind.	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	34	25	44	11	9	2	59	----------	2	----------	3	30	8	1
Manslaughter by negligence	22	4	1	6	20	3	45	2	16	----------	8	----------	7	3
Robbery	208	91	61	43	23	13	307	----------	19	9	13	41	59	6
Aggravated assault	107	91	359	35	21	32	284	3	33	33	21	154	36	17
Other assaults	817	----------	643	123	15	82	2,028	44	375	17	53	92	200	68
Burglary—breaking or entering	399	202	312	236	128	104	409	13	42	31	96	200	76	70
Larceny—theft	618	361	577	418	334	224	808	56	77	62	168	332	168	179
Auto theft	350	131	160	170	137	65	162	21	10	2	58	126	30	93
Embezzlement and fraud	142	45	21	21	42	17	194	7	11	14	34	3	15	36
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	45	25	19	25	----------	4	72	9	1	1	3	8	5	12
Forgery and counterfeiting	26	44	38	25	12	35	38	1	3	9	7	45	6	28
Rape	41	15	19	14	19	14	130	4	3	5	7	8	12	14
Prostitution and commercialized vice	124	393	1	351	8	----------	1,577	3	12	6	6	421	36	7
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)	47	30	251	4	6	38	185	29	11	67	74	2	29	67
Narcotic drug laws	19	----------	32	14	7	6	16	2	----------	1	----------	2	15	2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	325	80	82	42	87	16	502	2	5	4	5	34	33	16
Offenses against family and children	680	1,171	[3]	5	2	73	632	35	67	36	122	4	70	87
Liquor laws	280	65	25	35	8	85	969	17	6	10	15	22	6	33
Driving while intoxicated	630	182	16	183	177	114	292	120	9	45	131	3	38	11
Road and driving laws	[7] 26,975	199	42,545	[7] 7,562	8,408	[8] 38,288	[3]	487	503	541	4,196	[3]	677	[7] 6,959
Parking violations	99,311	1,099	45,543	42,998	14,084	[8]	[3]	7,706	4,723	4,800	21,991	[3]	[3]	14,594
Other traffic laws	[7]	12	3,610	[7]	1,270	[8]	[3]	485	466	120	741	[3]	117	[7]
Disorderly conduct	379	344	2,769	4	1,475	283	2,663	55	403	511	236	353	108	243
Drunkenness	10,384	6,439	14,640	4,923	7,360	3,829	7,948	2,579	273	1,104	1,160	8,043	1,154	903
Vagrancy	318	60	3,330	224	1,551	46	336	57	2	41	617	188	30	19
Gambling	1,125	966	170	582	230	29	4,292	1	30	207	13	1,693	83	14
All other offenses	2,187	5,794	4,853	1,818	233	393	859	257	321	130	318	263	295	144

Offense charged	Hartford, Conn.	Houston, Tex.[9]	Indianapolis, Ind.[9]	Jersey City, N. J.[9]	Kansas City, Mo.[4]	Knoxville, Tenn.	Long Beach, Calif.	Louisville, Ky.[2]	Lowell, Mass.	Memphis, Tenn.	Milwaukee, Wis.[2 4]	Minneapolis, Minn.[2]	Newark, N. J.	New Bedford, Mass.
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4	56	23	4	12	33	13	52	1	32	4	5	17	2
Manslaughter by negligence	7	8	9	18	14	6	33	56	----	5	12	----	75	1
Robbery	11	131	49	27	41	128	23	305	10	61	41	37	108	15
Aggravated assault	54	133	221	94	34	116	36	922	3	50	38	11	313	13
Other assaults	370	728	5,478	191	171	326	53	1,268	79	781	606	193	392	183
Burglary—breaking or entering	81	352	115	67	81	84	110	1,499	17	139	432	167	189	118
Larceny—theft	150	1,185	342	70	481	208	184	1,424	62	395	1,181	625	409	140
Auto theft	84	63	105	33	66	66	185	675	9	116	249	146	178	12
Embezzlement and fraud	54	8	40	18	32	4	41	401	----	25	159	36	82	1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	21	16	----	9	9	37	8	91	8	23	40	47	78	11
Forgery and counterfeiting	7	120	16	1	21	12	----	276	1	27	61	21	17	5
Rape	5	37	10	1	52	15	18	40	10	4	88	----	85	6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	12	1,643	(5)	----	529	124	8	343	1	218	124	16	91	1
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)	138	24	[6] 235	61	113	71	2,089	149	45	80	707	222	328	63
Narcotic drug laws	2	10	8	5	46	----	2	23	----	1	2	2	14	----
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	13	207	263	10	47	73	27	267	2	212	66	1	71	4
Offenses against family and children	169	44	377	209	216	(3)	4	2,786	90	38	236	187	175	101
Liquor laws	38	420	385	3	283	459	40	143	2	48	26	56	57	10
Driving while intoxicated	63	488	831	5	1,210	186	271	675	38	85	449	140	19	48
Road and driving laws	482	70,165	28,751	100	28,610	2,593	(3)	1,823	[7] 123	6,045	16,500	19,033	[7] 1,907	23
Parking violations	65,308	87,669	52,575	(3)	29,589	163	(3)	16,816	(3)	11,998	26,969	48,053	56,511	15
Other traffic laws	1,051	26,390	441	201	370	482	(3)	810	(7)	1,277	1,218	4,056	(7)	50
Disorderly conduct	1,049	2,866	739	355	3,831	681	275	7,291	13	2,025	3,255	493	497	31
Drunkenness	5,094	16,145	4,315	403	4,832	7,692	5,225	9,378	1,224	3,636	8,845	4,853	738	577
Vagrancy	60	862	4,376	3	642	955	163	1,999	8	890	843	216	250	8
Gambling	172	5,707	996	37	2,369	507	115	651	33	1,597	128	35	811	81
All other offenses	709	3,507	2,408	525	969	190	1,713	3,497	610	1,170	3,094	683	4,359	143

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 26.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over 100,000 in population*—Con.

Offense charged	New Haven, Conn.	New Orleans, La.[9]	Norfolk, Va.[9]	Oakland, Calif.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Omaha, Nebr.	Paterson, N. J.[2]	Peoria, Ill.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Pontiac, Mich.	Providence, R. I.[9]	Richmond, Va.	Rochester, N. Y.
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	7	48	33	9	6	4	1	2	89	24	2	3	21	2
Manslaughter by negligence	10	21	16	18	5	5	----------	----------	234	67	3	2	22	1
Robbery	7	68	109	104	27	27	10	49	543	284	11	22	78	14
Aggravated assault	16	276	211	69	129	77	49	----------	802	321	15	8	283	33
Other assaults	18	574	1,411	723	426	310	144	688	5,240	137	64	85	2,258	373
Burglary—breaking or entering	50	190	154	314	173	44	38	56	1,387	501	39	106	271	97
Larceny—theft	228	724	533	707	591	179	153	235	1,208	671	55	173	690	172
Auto theft	44	124	138	251	155	22	75	24	736	129	54	76	168	92
Embezzlement and fraud	46	152	42	26	53	35	30	35	77	[10]	5	60	150	6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	18	97	26	7	89	20	16	----------	152	90	9	53	75	5
Forgery and counterfeiting	12	32	10	30	27	13	----------	1	9	[10] 61	1	5	11	3
Rape	9	39	58	55	12	9	12	11	91	90	8	7	37	10
Prostitution and commercialized vice	----------	1,900	4,228	560	581	60	8	152	634	(8)	16	112	37	13
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)	230	63	332	127	339	33	12	10	251	[5] 469	13	12	942	87
Narcotic drug laws	12	109	4	68	36	1	----------	----------	95	33	----------	----------	7	5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	9	131	188	69	99	17	17	177	430	177	3	13	60	19
Offenses against family and children	124	48	2,002	59	1	10	22	10	62	31	24	20	506	200
Liquor laws	27	139	355	77	659	77	3	----------	1,053	36	27	1	393	2
Driving while intoxicated	82	151	200	701	101	218	20	----------	248	96	52	39	158	53
Road and driving laws	631	17,676	4,100	45,791	2,419	5,988	(3)	526	70,820	(3)	1,510	1,647	2,900	2,424
Parking violations	15,344	12,322	18,364	33,565	29,676	942	(3)	18,764	65,983	(3)	9,405	10,574	14,892	25,363
Other traffic laws	161	11,908	7,848	6,300	1,861	4,292	578	----------	5,952	(3)	32	1,028	395	372
Disorderly conduct	1,438	3,802	5,511	361	1,368	453	470	1,501	10,269	3,396	228	89	4,757	104
Drunkenness	4,147	3,134	9,009	13,924	4,909	2,694	635	----------	22,685	11,410	558	2,704	5,808	2,152
Vagrancy	93	2,533	456	592	2,157	1,091	45	88	1,312	868	4	16	434	501
Gambling	207	534	3,226	820	1,421	639	22	----------	2,834	1,242	371	26	106	174
All other offenses	2,932	5,128	2,234	1,336	1,719	2,343	378	752	5,274	4,057	155	133	1,533	450

Offense charged	Sacramento, Calif.[2]	St. Louis, Mo.[9]	St. Paul, Minn.	Salt Lake City, Utah [4]	San Antonio, Tex.	San Diego, Calif.[4]	San Francisco, Calif.	Scranton, Pa.	Seattle, Wash.	Somerville, Mass.	South Bend, Ind.	Spokane, Wash.[9]	Springfield, Mass.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	7	49	1	5	37	5	24	----------	7	----------	4	2	2	2
Manslaughter by negligence	----------	61	1	2	19	4	81	10	----------	11	----------	2	7	5
Robbery	56	107	15	31	58	28	285	4	10	8	18	7	2	21
Aggravated assault	69	211	37	35	504	131	335	7	9	2	5	17	6	7
Other assaults	177	196	103	18	379	354	701	106	89	100	202	20	146	72
Burglary—breaking or entering	129	434	132	235	143	84	325	55	188	74	190	10	40	173
Larceny—theft	525	851	357	502	455	354	[11] 871	58	475	68	340	193	156	357
Auto theft	102	220	97	90	92	434	425	28	263	10	84	24	33	96
Embezzlement and fraud	50	160	16	47	11	1	([11])	4	56	----------	26	----------	----------	5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	5	72	1	7	1	9	22	7	5	4	6	5	9	3
Forgery and counterfeiting	15	42	30	30	21	43	120	3	50	4	3	3	----------	10
Rape	18	99	24	6	21	16	104	9	7	2	3	----------	10	44
Prostitution and commercialized vice	293	71	2	2	1,599	7	1,107	21	434	----------	2	----------	----------	6
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)	57	154	22	6	25	54	432	4	21	20	54	11	112	30
Narcotic drug laws	3	12	3	11	67	40	288	----------	5	2	----------	1	2	----------
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	29	294	20	10	86	84	195	----------	34	6	16	3	5	18
Offenses against family and children	33	226	81	2	----------	59	183	1	4	144	108	----------	151	30
Liquor laws	60	369	23	26	10	88	89	1	67	10	102	74	101	8
Driving while intoxicated	113	183	240	86	223	670	1,038	31	91	38	101	98	66	25
Road and driving laws	2,456	23,111	2,069	42	4,477	32,244	81,060	24	29,785	270	2,531	1,871	2,498	1,273
Parking violations	7,418	16,160	12,109	83,725	31,906	76,681	248,656	7,055	89,714	178	8,707	22,026	9,259	25,881
Other traffic laws	713	21,300	680	3,649	2,404	256	4,564	182	417	60	418	364	429	1,206
Disorderly conduct	410	7,106	125	908	613	1,179	1,393	96	4,433	3	135	372	41	335
Drunkenness	8,123	495	2,520	2,691	4,853	9,224	38,104	528	28,539	691	551	5,701	2,497	1,299
Vagrancy	2,197	90	74	131	1,252	1,879	3,406	22	664	1	58	1,070	26	4
Gambling	14	2,329	45	78	191	694	2,861	21	194	7	231	49	90	43
All other offenses	523	9,022	249	1,374	1,500	1,035	2,469	716	1,963	324	278	226	991	691

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 26.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over 100,000 in population*—Con.

Offense charged	Tacoma, Wash.	Tampa, Fla.[2 4]	Toledo, Ohio	Tulsa, Okla.[9]	Utica, N. Y.	Washington, D. C.[2]	Wichita, Kans.	Wilmington, Del.[2]	Worcester, Mass.	Yonkers, N. Y.
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4	19	6	14	1	62	6	6	2	1
Manslaughter by negligence	2	4	7	1	-	23	3	18	1	1
Robbery	10	24	43	34	8	615	-	51	18	4
Aggravated assault	19	35	68	73	15	374	2	6	5	22
Other assaults	16	88	617	363	197	979	148	1,275	153	101
Burglary—breaking or entering	130	60	309	216	50	1,903	27	256	125	60
Larceny—theft	290	104	775	532	122	2,642	254	498	278	152
Auto theft	157	26	154	128	13	694	42	77	70	30
Embezzlement and fraud	61	2	123	41	12	676	9	38	-	-
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	19	-	9	25	-	100	2	10	8	-
Forgery and counterfeiting	32	1	10	16	3	42	10	23	1	-
Rape	11	4	26	17	10	94	8	2	5	-
Prostitution and commercialized vice	34	400	93	24	24	177	7	50	3	1
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)	12	156	155	272	3	119	105	70	94	-
Narcotic drug laws	-	-	1	8	1	207	3	7	1	-
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	7	111	82	51	7	214	48	90	3	6
Offenses against family and children	18	2	1,028	9	21	24	-	218	162	42
Liquor laws	50	100	47	475	9	1,988	390	55	11	5
Driving while intoxicated	222	265	68	186	4	104	142	43	101	4
Road and driving laws	1,300	3,466	9,483	401	54	26,666	10,401	1,441	1,599	894
Parking violations	31,560	11,520	64,079	[3]	14,394	44,128	67,204	40,111	4,686	12,970
Other traffic laws	277	3,672	2,418	164	124	10,201	37	446	246	136
Disorderly conduct	1,340	3,250	1,052	692	182	11,362	96	1,381	14	170
Drunkenness	4,487	6,141	3,558	3,845	1,455	24,622	1,634	622	2,413	283
Vagrancy	62	350	6	125	20	203	391	110	19	18
Gambling	-	869	588	1,374	17	280	95	293	64	17
All other offenses	453	505	1,279	2,176	85	5,566	134	2,161	443	286

[1] Persons charged with "prostitution and commercialized vice" included in "all other offenses."
[2] Figures represent the number of charges placed against persons arrested.
[3] Complete data not received.
[4] Complete data for juveniles not included.
[5] Persons charged with "prostitution and commercialized vice" included in "sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)."
[6] Persons charged with "drunkenness" included in "disorderly conduct."
[7] Persons charged with "other traffic laws" included in "road and driving laws."
[8] Persons charged with "parking violations" and "other traffic laws" included in "road and driving laws."
[9] Juveniles not included.
[10] Persons charged with "embezzlement and fraud" included in "forgery and counterfeiting."
[11] Persons charged with "embezzlement and fraud" included in "larceny—theft."

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data

During the first 6 months of 1945, the F B I examined 270,739 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of state laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined exceeded the 237,104 handled for the first 6 months of 1944 by 14.2 percent. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

Offense Charged

More than 38 percent (104,169) of the records examined during the first 6 months of 1945 represented arrests for major violations. Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, or auto theft numbered 77,716, constituting 28.7 percent of the total arrest records examined.

Sex

Fingerprint cards representing arrests of males during the first half of 1945 numbered 226,885, which is a 15.4 percent increase over the 196,619 cards received during the same period of 1944. Female arrest prints increased from 40,485 during the first half of 1944 to 43,854 in the like period of 1945, representing an increase of 8.3 percent.

Age

Persons under 21 years of age arrested and fingerprinted during the first half of 1945 numbered 58,041, constituting 21.4 percent of the total arrests. Youths played a predominant part in the commission of crimes against property as indicated by the fact that of the 62,891 persons of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson, 24,877 (39.6 percent) were less than 21 years old.

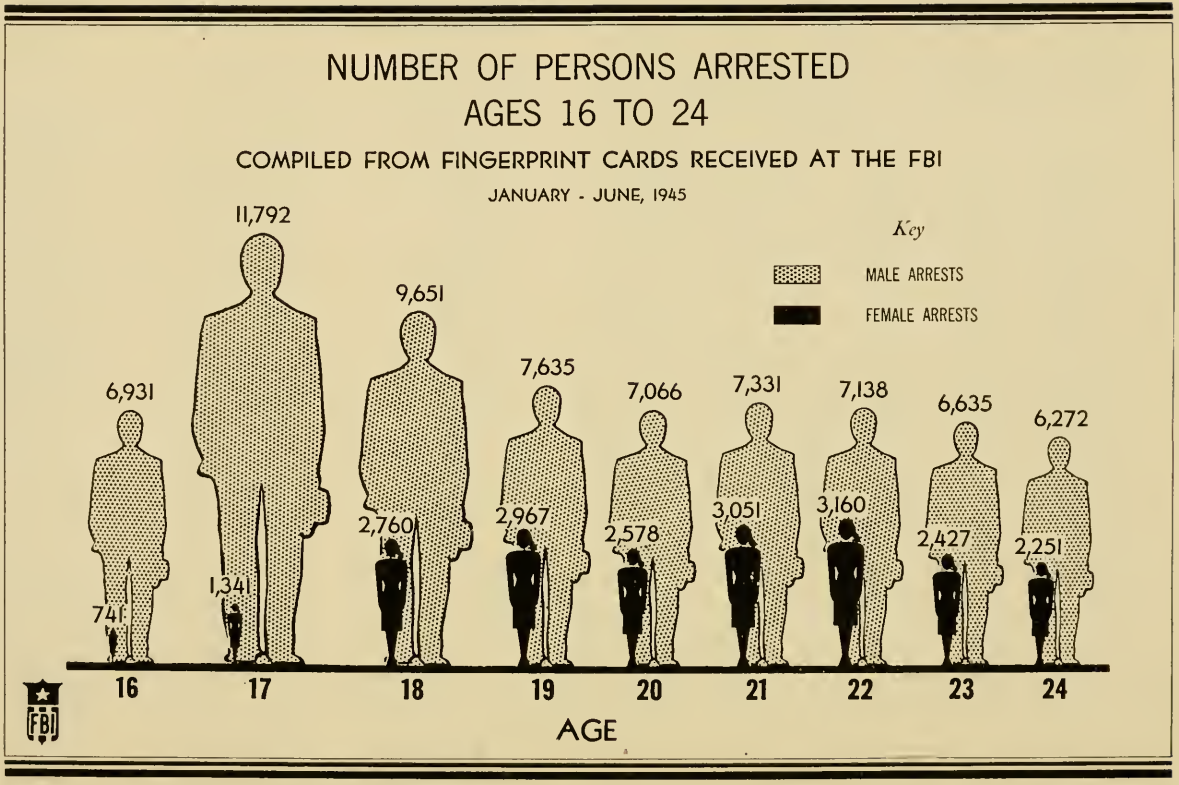
NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED
AGES 16 TO 24
COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS RECEIVED AT THE FBI
JANUARY - JUNE, 1945
Key
MALE ARRESTS
FEMALE ARRESTS
6,931
741
11,792
1,341
9,651
2,760
7,635
2,967
7,066
2,578
7,331
3,051
7,138
3,160
6,635
2,427
6,272
2,251
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
AGE
FBI

FIGURE 9.

For males and females combined, the figures for the groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred during the first 6 months of 1945 are as follows:

Age	Number of arrests
17	13,133
18	12,411
19	10,602
21	10,382
22	10,298

The predominating age group for males was 17 and for females, 22. Arrests of males increased generally for all age groups except those under 15 years, arrests of males under 21 increasing 9.8 percent. The greatest increase in arrests of boys under 21 years of age was noted in offenses of criminal homicide, rape, and other felonious assaults, such arrests increasing 23.8 percent during the first half of 1945 as compared with the same period of 1944 (from 2,936 to 3,636).

Although the total arrests of girls under 21 years of age decreased 5.4 percent during the first half of 1945, such arrests for offenses against property increased 9.2 percent, from 1,796 to 1,961.

TABLE 27.—*Total arrests subdivided by sex; also number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, Jan. 1–June 30, 1945*

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested			Males and females			
	Male	Female	Total	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide	2,244	282	2,526	364	677	14.4	26.8
Robbery	6,571	418	6,989	2,496	4,108	35.7	58.8
Assault	18,349	2,528	20,877	2,676	5,580	12.8	26.7
Burglary—breaking or entering	14,277	435	14,712	7,531	9,791	51.2	66.6
Larceny—theft	20,881	3,939	24,820	8,495	12,359	34.2	49.8
Auto theft	7,590	202	7,792	4,871	6,328	62.5	81.2
Embezzlement and fraud	3,971	638	4,609	614	1,294	13.3	28.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	1,394	193	1,587	284	471	17.9	29.7
Arson	304	26	330	83	126	25.2	38.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,700	352	2,052	503	866	24.5	42.2
Rape	3,160		3,160	1,005	1,575	31.8	49.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,524	3,971	5,495	975	2,342	17.7	42.6
Other sex offenses	4,428	2,176	6,604	1,143	2,219	17.3	33.6
Narcotic drug laws	806	130	936	91	223	9.7	23.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	3,572	249	3,821	915	1,491	23.9	39.0
Offenses against family and children	4,295	412	4,707	231	887	4.9	18.8
Liquor laws	2,984	696	3,680	264	619	7.2	16.8
Driving while intoxicated	9,363	595	9,958	432	1,163	4.3	11.7
Road and driving laws	2,055	56	2,111	446	795	21.1	37.7
Parking violations	55	2	57	8	14	14.0	24.6
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	2,114	88	2,202	502	851	22.8	38.6
Disorderly conduct	14,507	5,010	19,517	3,638	7,131	18.6	36.5
Drunkenness	55,484	7,698	63,182	3,175	8,280	5.0	13.1
Vagrancy	12,049	5,415	17,464	5,020	8,405	28.7	48.1
Gambling	5,771	592	6,363	407	935	6.4	14.7
Suspicion	15,464	2,961	18,425	5,983	9,125	32.5	49.5
Not stated	1,369	392	1,761	264	512	15.0	29.1
All other offenses	10,604	4,398	15,002	5,625	8,139	37.5	54.3
Total	226,885	43,854	270,739	58,041	96,306	21.4	35.6

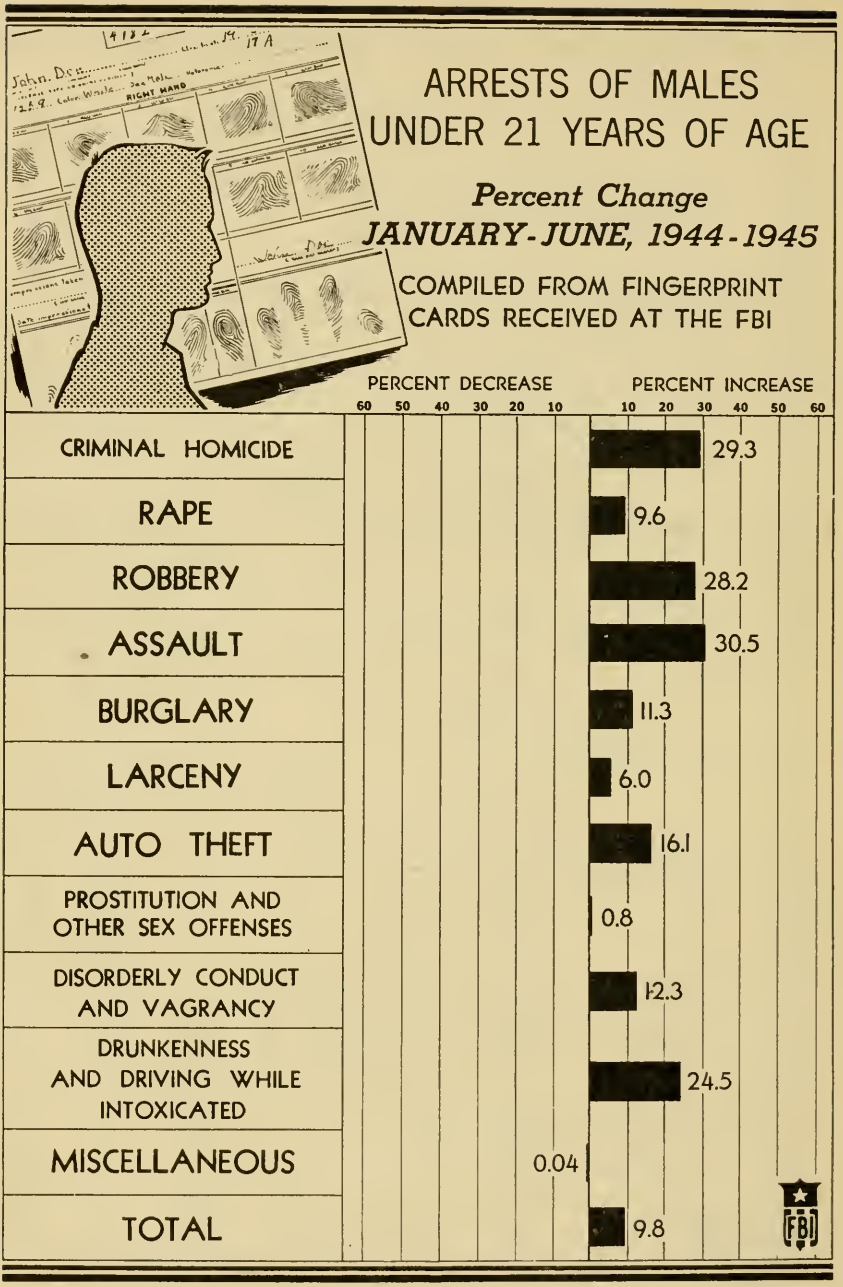
ARRESTS OF MALES
UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE
Percent Change
JANUARY-JUNE, 1944-1945
COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT
CARDS RECEIVED AT THE FBI
PERCENT DECREASE
PERCENT INCREASE
60 50 40 30 20 10
10 20 30 40 50 60
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE
29.3
RAPE
9.6
ROBBERY
28.2
ASSAULT
30.5
BURGLARY
11.3
LARCENY
6.0
AUTO THEFT
16.1
PROSTITUTION AND
OTHER SEX OFFENSES
0.8
DISORDERLY CONDUCT
AND VAGRANCY
12.3
DRUNKENNESS
AND DRIVING WHILE
INTOXICATED
24.5
MISCELLANEOUS
0.04
TOTAL
9.8
FBI

FIGURE 10.

TABLE 28.—*Arrests by age groups, male and female, Jan. 1–June 30, 1945*

Offense charged	Age																		
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	Total, all ages
Criminal homicide		12	19	40	83	69	71	70	76	74	76	87	373	367	348	256	216	289	2,526
Robbery	6	39	50	279	523	634	512	459	447	423	392	350	1,134	758	423	292	150	118	6,989
Assault	8	37	41	269	507	637	588	597	670	790	723	721	3,462	3,495	2,881	2,160	1,468	1,823	20,877
Burglary—breaking or entering	8	554	495	1,426	2,039	1,350	937	730	676	607	513	464	1,706	1,142	816	587	330	332	14,712
Larceny—theft	9	376	401	1,330	2,074	1,758	1,385	1,171	1,095	996	940	833	3,213	2,688	2,141	1,725	1,203	1,482	24,820
Auto theft	7	192	344	938	1,249	923	670	555	463	396	361	237	717	346	192	100	67	35	7,792
Embezzlement and fraud	2	13	11	40	110	130	152	158	161	182	140	197	766	690	573	498	343	443	4,609
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	1	4	9	40	68	57	59	47	43	43	63	38	247	220	214	166	137	131	1,587
Arson	1	5	4	16	27	19	8	4	11	13	9	10	33	35	31	34	29	41	330
Forgery and counterfeiting	1	15	26	60	115	104	89	94	100	89	87	87	338	244	202	161	109	131	2,052
Rape	4	16	24	130	236	244	185	170	151	177	120	122	442	381	262	197	114	185	3,160
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2	6	12	50	136	238	274	259	372	407	297	291	1,033	753	575	384	206	200	5,495
Other sex offenses	1	4	16	97	200	260	320	246	315	284	237	240	1,018	921	739	589	447	670	6,604
Narcotic drug laws				3	7	26	29	26	34	30	38	30	138	147	137	93	89	109	936
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	4	5	20	140	221	203	159	167	149	169	128	130	610	549	370	315	215	267	3,821
Offenses against family and children	3		1	2	18	40	70	100	140	148	158	210	959	1,003	779	561	270	245	4,707
Liquor laws	4	2	8	18	40	71	57	68	84	88	96	87	499	598	485	452	392	631	3,680
Driving while intoxicated	6	1	5	21	88	79	110	128	184	171	188	188	1,333	1,684	1,816	1,516	1,079	1,361	9,958
Road and driving laws	1	1	4	37	119	111	83	91	104	85	70	90	359	316	232	185	110	113	2,111
Parking violations					1	2	3	2	1		2	3	15	9	6	8	2	3	57
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws		5	11	51	117	131	104	83	95	84	88	82	367	315	217	162	142	148	2,202
Disorderly conduct	22	48	72	308	721	920	822	747	928	967	812	786	2,951	2,551	2,112	1,826	1,307	1,617	19,517
Drunkenness	73	16	18	187	493	708	843	910	1,249	1,334	1,326	1,196	6,911	8,563	9,734	10,247	7,838	11,536	63,182
Vagrancy	17	42	87	442	1,035	1,326	1,128	960	1,042	961	713	669	2,305	1,704	1,428	1,273	867	1,465	17,464
Gambling	3	11	8	41	78	114	66	89	109	136	147	136	870	1,017	998	959	701	880	6,363
Suspicion	21	202	290	731	1,578	1,223	1,032	927	915	847	704	676	2,610	2,075	1,593	1,233	775	993	18,425
Not stated	3	11	3	20	54	63	50	63	60	66	60	62	248	253	219	188	135	203	1,761
All other offenses	14	479	504	956	1,196	971	796	723	708	731	574	501	1,890	1,524	1,144	941	607	743	15,002
Total	221	2,096	2,483	7,672	13,133	12,411	10,602	9,644	10,382	10,298	9,062	8,523	36,547	34,348	30,667	27,108	19,348	26,194	270,739

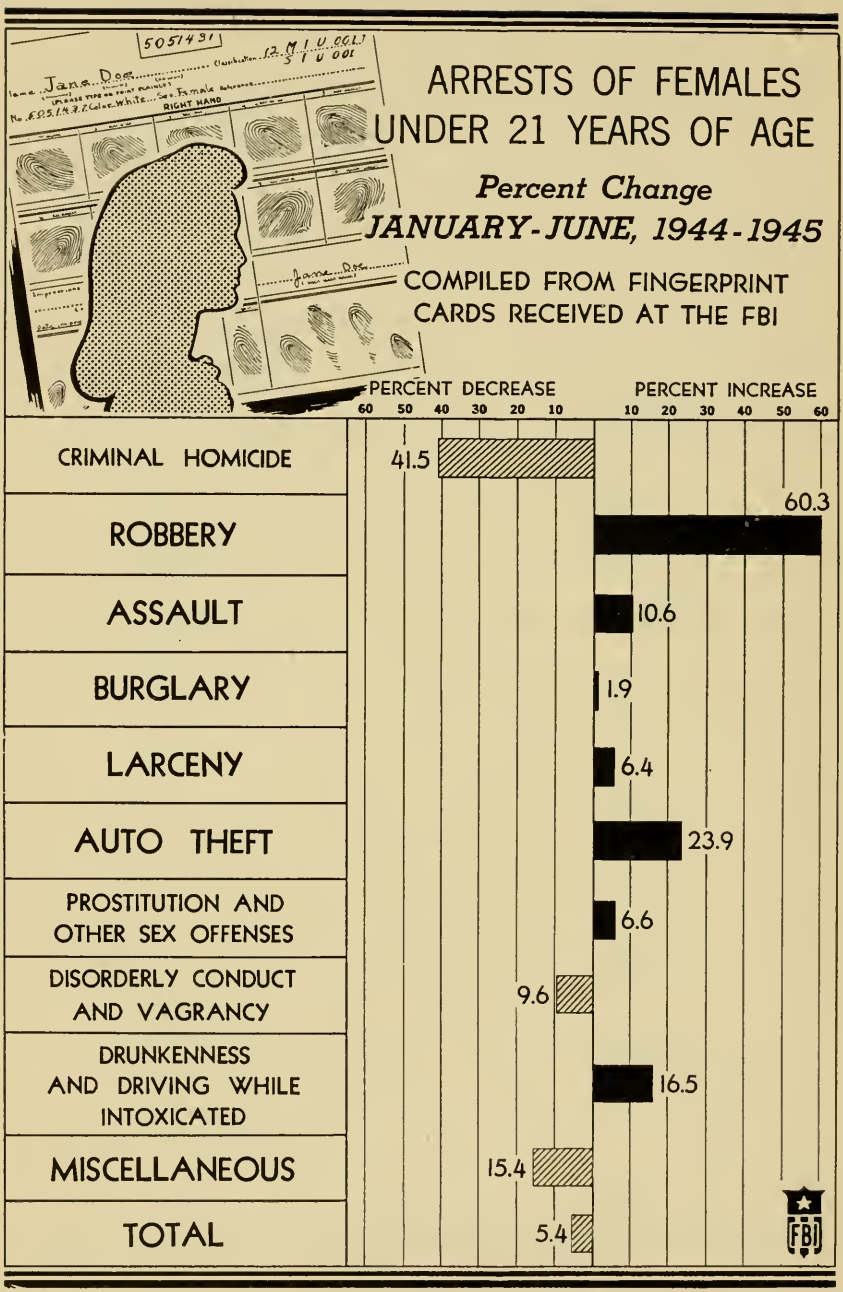
ARRESTS OF FEMALES
UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE
Percent Change
JANUARY-JUNE, 1944-1945
COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT
CARDS RECEIVED AT THE FBI
PERCENT DECREASE
PERCENT INCREASE
60 50 40 30 20 10
10 20 30 40 50 60
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE
41.5
ROBBERY
60.3
ASSAULT
10.6
BURGLARY
1.9
LARCENY
6.4
AUTO THEFT
23.9
PROSTITUTION AND
OTHER SEX OFFENSES
6.6
DISORDERLY CONDUCT
AND VAGRANCY
9.6
DRUNKENNESS
AND DRIVING WHILE
INTOXICATED
16.5
MISCELLANEOUS
15.4
TOTAL
5.4
FBI

FIGURE 11.

Criminal Repeaters

Of the 270,739 arrest records examined, 141,065 (52.1 percent) represented persons who already had fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. For males the percentage having prior records was 55.5 and for females the percentage was 34.8 These figures pertain to fingerprint arrest records and in no way relate to the civil identification files of the F B I.

For males and females combined, the percentage with a prior fingerprint record was 15.7 at age 15, and this figure rose rapidly to 42.6 at age 20. For males, the percentage was 16.4 at age 15 and 47.0 at age 20. For females, the percentage with prior fingerprint records was 10.2 at age 15 and 30.4 at age 20.

Arrests Outside of State of Birth

The 1940 decennial census indicates that 22.4 percent of the native population resided outside of their State of birth. A tabulation of similar information from the fingerprint records disclosed that 56.8 percent of all the persons arrested and fingerprinted during the first half of 1945 were arrested outside of their State of birth. The figures for males and females were generally quite similar, for males 57.0 percent and for females 55.7 percent. However, there is a difference in these figures when subdivided by age groups. Of the females under 21 years of age, 45.6 percent were arrested outside of their state of birth, whereas the corresponding figure for males was 39.0 percent.

Race

Most of the persons represented in this study were members of the white and Negro races. Including Mexicans, who numbered 10,013, members of the white race represented 192,165 of the 270,739 arrest records received, while 74,251 were Negroes, 3,223 were Indians, 280 Chinese, 49 Japanese, and 771 were representatives of other races.

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value; (*b*) under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22–24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1–25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

○

*9353.5A3

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Volume XVI Number 2

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume XVI—Number 2

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XVI | January 1946 | Number 2

SUMMARY

Crime Trends, 1944–45

The crime record for 1945 shows a 12.4 percent increase according to the reports of nearly 2,000 cities representing an urban population of over 65 million. Each offense class was on the rise with robberies up 23.6 percent; auto thefts, 18.7 percent; burglaries, 17.0 percent; negligent manslaughters, 16.2 percent; and murders, 10.1 percent. Aggravated assaults rose 8.7 percent and an 8.6 percent rise was recorded for larcenies. Offenses of rape continued up in 1945 with an increase of 5.7 percent.

The increases were more pronounced and widespread throughout the Nation than have been recorded in many years. A substantial upswing in crime was registered for cities of all sizes and in each of the nine geographic divisions of the country.

Crime Rates, 1945

The number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants for cities grouped according to size and also by location are presented in this issue of the Bulletin. Crime rates for individual States are also shown. These data are for the convenience of police administrators and other interested individuals in making comparisons between the crime figures for individual communities and national and regional averages.

Value of Property Stolen, 1944–45

The value of the loot in the average robbery rose 29.2 percent, from $113 in 1944 to $146 in 1945. Increases in the average value per offense for other types of crimes were as follows: Burglary, 15.7 percent; larceny, 14.9 percent; and auto theft, 3.2 percent. More than 95 percent of the stolen cars and 23 percent of other types of stolen property were recovered by the police.

Estimated Number of Major Crimes, 1945

A grand total of 1,565,541 major crimes was registered for the Nation in 1945, including 11,234 felonious homicides, 11,537 rapes and 59,807 other aggravated assaults, 54,279 robberies, 241,491 automobile thefts, 321,672 burglaries and 865,521 larcenies. All classes increased substantially over the estimated totals for 1944.

Monthly Variations in Crime

Crime in 1945, as in prior years, showed a definite tendency to fluctuate with the seasons. Murders, rapes, and other felonious assaults occurred with greatest frequency during the warm summer

months reaching a peak in August and September. Negligent manslaughter offenses, consisting largely of traffic deaths, follow the seasonal pattern of traffic fatalities which are generally least frequent during the spring and summer months, increasing sharply during the winter. Crimes against property, aggravated by the additional darkness and economic factors of the winter months, show their greatest frequency during that period of the year, becoming less frequent during the spring and early summer.

Rural Crime Trends, 1944–45

Murders, rapes, robberies, and felonious assaults increased sharper in the rural areas during 1945 than in the urban communities, while the upward trends in burglary, larceny, auto theft, and negligent manslaughter were not so pronounced. In the rural communities the over-all increase for 1945 over 1944 amounted to 8.5 percent as compared with a 12.4 percent rise in the cities.

Persons Arrested, 1945

A substantial portion of major crime is attributable to persons under voting age. An examination of the 543,852 fingerprint arrest records received at the F B I during 1945 reflected that 30.1 percent of the rapes were committed by persons under 21 years of age; as were 33.5 percent of the larcenies, 35.2 percent of the robberies, 49.8 percent of the burglaries, and 61.1 percent of the car thefts. Age 17 stood out as the predominating age among arrested persons and age 18 was second.

Arrests of males under 21 increased 10.1 percent in 1945 and although arrests of girls under 21 declined 10.6 percent in 1945 the figure still was 109.3 percent in excess of that for 1941, the last peacetime year.

Over half (51.9 percent) of the arrests represented persons who already had fingerprint arrest records on file in the Identification Division of the F B I.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated

classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and II offense classifications.

EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

In the table which follows there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the calendar year 1945. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size, and the population figures employed are from the 1940 decennial census.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	**1,078**	**1,038**	**96.3**	**62,726,936**	**62,101,479**	**99.0**
1. Cities over 250,000	37	37	100.0	30,195,339	30,195,339	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	55	55	100.0	7,792,650	7,792,650	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	107	106	99.1	7,343,917	7,283,055	99.2
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	213	212	99.5	7,417,093	7,387,072	99.6
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	666	628	94.3	9,977,937	9,443,363	94.6

NOTE.—The above table does not include 2,119 cities, villages, and rural townships aggregating a total population of 10,578,962. The cities and villages included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

In addition to the 3,157 city and village police departments which forwarded crime reports during 1945, one or more reports were received during the year from 2,363 sheriffs and State police organizations and from 11 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States, making a grand total of 5,531 agencies contributing crime reports to the F B I during 1945.

The following tabulation indicates the status of the reporting area in 1945 by States.

TABLE 29.—*Status of reporting area, Uniform Crime Reports, 1945, by States*

State	Urban police departments [1]			County sheriffs		
	Number of cities	Number cities contributing	Percent contributing	Number of counties	Number counties contributing	Percent contributing
Total	**3,463**	**[2] 3,007**	**86.8**	**3,070**	**[3] 2,507**	**81.7**
Alabama	59	41	69.5	67	37	55.2
Arizona	16	14	87.5	14	14	100.0
Arkansas	53	37	69.8	75	47	62.7
California	167	165	98.8	58	54	93.1
Colorado	30	27	90.0	63	55	87.3
Connecticut [4]	32	29	90.6	8	8	100.0
Delaware [4]	8	4	50.0	3	3	100.0
District of Columbia	1	1	100.0			
Florida	69	50	72.5	67	50	74.6
Georgia	78	60	76.9	159	98	61.6
Idaho	26	24	92.3	44	44	100.0
Illinois	208	190	91.3	102	93	91.2
Indiana [5]	98	96	98.0	92	78	84.8
Iowa	89	76	85.4	99	97	98.0
Kansas	64	63	98.4	105	104	99.0
Kentucky	56	39	69.6	120	94	78.3
Louisiana [5]	54	32	59.3	64	52	81.3
Maine [5]	26	23	88.5	16	10	62.5
Maryland	24	16	66.7	23	19	82.6
Massachusetts [4]	122	120	98.4	14	14	100.0
Michigan [5]	125	122	97.6	83	77	92.8
Minnesota	78	76	97.4	87	77	88.5
Mississippi	48	40	83.3	82	58	70.7
Missouri	87	70	80.5	114	94	82.5
Montana	23	18	78.3	56	55	98.2
Nebraska	36	31	86.1	93	86	92.5
Nevada	5	5	100.0	17	17	100.0
New Hampshire [5]	18	16	88.9	10	5	50.0
New Jersey [5]	178	169	94.9	21	4	19.0
New Mexico [5]	22	20	90.9	31	26	83.9
New York [5]	203	199	98.0	62	62	100.0
North Carolina	76	64	84.2	100	60	60.0
North Dakota	12	11	91.7	53	51	96.2
Ohio	186	173	93.0	88	83	94.3
Oklahoma	74	61	82.4	77	66	85.7
Oregon	34	30	88.2	36	29	80.6
Pennsylvania [4]	355	323	91.0	67	67	100.0
Rhode Island [4]	19	18	94.7	5	5	100.0
South Carolina	50	34	68.0	46	30	65.2
South Dakota	19	17	89.5	69	61	88.4
Tennessee	57	37	64.9	95	47	49.5
Texas	196	113	57.7	254	183	72.0
Utah	25	19	76.0	29	29	100.0
Vermont	14	13	92.9	14	10	71.4
Virginia	53	46	86.8	100	74	74.0
Washington	40	39	97.5	39	37	94.9
West Virginia [4]	45	38	84.4	55	55	100.0
Wisconsin	93	90	96.8	71	68	95.8
Wyoming	12	8	66.7	23	20	87.0

[1] The Census Bureau's 1940 classification of communities as urban and rural has been followed. Generally, incorporated places with populations of 2,500 or more are classified as urban.

[2] Does not include 151 rural township and village police departments. Includes 1 city for which township police forward crime reports.

[3] Includes 143 counties for which State police submit crime reports and 15 counties composed entirely of urban communities whose police departments forward crime reports; sheriffs of those counties do not contribute reports. Does not include 14 State police organizations contributing reports.

[4] All counties were counted as contributors because the State police contribute data for rural portions of the State.

[5] State police also contribute.

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population

The number of offenses reported during 1945 by 2,267 cities, and the rate per 100,000 inhabitants are presented in table 30 with the cities divided into 6 groups according to size. The combined population of the reporting cities is 67,608,610, representing over 90 percent of the urban population of the Nation.

The data presented in table 30 make it possible for police administrators or other interested persons to compare crime rates in local communities with national averages for cities of the same general population group or with the average urban crime rate for the Nation without regard to size of city.

Except for aggravated assault and larceny the cities with population in excess of 100,000 generally show higher crime rates than are reflected for the smaller communities. For aggravated assault, however, the rate for cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000 exceeds that for cities over 100,000 and for larceny the rate for cities with more than 250,000 inhabitants is smaller than the rates for the cities in the groups from 25,000 to 250,000.

The following figures indicate the distribution of the reported offenses in 1945:

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent	Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total	**1,626.2**	**100.0**	Assault	59.8	3.7
			Robbery	54.3	3.3
Larceny	889.9	54.7	Rape	11.5	.7
Burglary	359.3	22.1	Murder	5.5	.3
Auto theft	241.5	14.9	Manslaughter	4.4	.3

TABLE 30.—*Offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1945; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
2,267 cities; total population, 67,608,610:								
Number of offenses known	3,711	2,966	7,800	36,697	40,435	[1] 209,190	[1] 518,115	163,269
Rate per 100,000	5.49	4.39	11.54	54.3	59.8	359.3	889.9	241.5
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,894,166:								
Number of offenses known	1,933	1,578	4,366	23,148	19,349	[1] 87,403	[1] 190,527	79,684
Rate per 100,000	6.47	5.28	14.60	77.4	64.7	426.2	929.0	266.6
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,792,650:								
Number of offenses known	538	449	1,022	4,703	5,712	34,927	80,256	24,733
Rate per 100,000	6.90	5.76	13.11	60.4	73.3	448.3	1,029.9	317.4
GROUP III								
106 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 7,283,055:								
Number of offenses known	421	320	627	2,929	5,710	27,294	71,612	18,010
Rate per 100,000	5.78	4.39	8.61	40.2	78.4	374.8	983.3	247.3
GROUP IV								
208 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 7,205,835:								
Number of offenses known	282	285	536	2,150	4,338	22,514	67,658	14,779
Rate per 100,000	3.91	3.96	7.44	29.8	60.2	312.4	938.9	205.1
GROUP V								
572 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 8,640,735:								
Number of offenses known	275	200	689	2,172	2,876	22,533	70,377	16,004
Rate per 100,000	3.18	2.31	7.97	25.1	33.3	260.8	814.5	185.2
GROUP VI								
1,290 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,792,169:								
Number of offenses known	262	134	560	1,595	2,450	14,509	37,685	10,059
Rate per 100,000	3.86	1.97	8.24	23.5	36.1	213.6	554.8	148.1

[1] The number of offenses and rates for burglary and larceny-theft are based on reports as follows: Groups I-VI, 2,265 cities, total population, 58,222,281; group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,507,837.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police

Crime in 1945 rose 12.4 percent over the figures for 1944. Not since the inception of the Uniform Crime Reporting program in 1930 has there been recorded such an over-all and widespread increase as was registered in 1945. Each offense classification was up with robberies, leading the field, showing a 23.6 percent jump, followed by increases of 18.7 percent in auto thefts, 17.0 percent in burglaries, 16.2 percent in negligent manslaughters, and 10.1 percent in murders. Aggravated assaults rose 8.7 percent and an 8.6 percent rise was recorded for larcenies. Offenses of rape, which for a number of years have been on the upswing, rose 5.7 percent in 1945.

The foregoing figures are based on the reports for 1944 and 1945 received from 1,996 cities of various sizes representing a combined population of over 65 million. The detailed tabulations are presented in tables 31 and 32.

With the cities divided according to population groups in table 31, increases were recorded in the total offenses for each group of cities. In fact, increases were recorded for each offense class within each population group with only two exceptions. In cities with population from 10,000 to 25,000, murders declined 2.2 percent and rapes declined 0.6 percent but substantial increases were recorded for the 6 other offense classes in this population group.

In examining the trends for various sections of the country, without regard to size of city, marked increases are recorded for the North, the South, and the West and generally for each offense class within each of the nine geographic divisions as presented in table 32 with four exceptions: Murders declined 5.3 percent in New England; negligent manslaughters decreased 4.5 percent in the South Atlantic States; and offenses of rape were off 4.6 percent and 6.3 percent in the Middle Atlantic and West North Central States, respectively.

Although the increase in crime in 1945 was general throughout the country it would appear that most of the heavy increases were recorded in the Western and Northern regions. In the Pacific States the increases ranged from 4.0 percent for murder to 25.6 percent for auto theft, 42.7 percent for negligent manslaughter and 43.2 percent for robbery. In New England with a 5.3 percent drop in murders the increases ranged from 9.9 percent for larceny to 26.2 percent for robbery, 28.9 percent for aggravated assault, and 33.6 percent for manslaughter by negligence.

The South Atlantic States reflected the most moderate change but even for that area the total volume of crime was up 5.0 percent.

Table 31 presents the crime trend data for the cities represented grouped according to size and in table 32 the cities are grouped by regions and geographic divisions. The figures for individual States

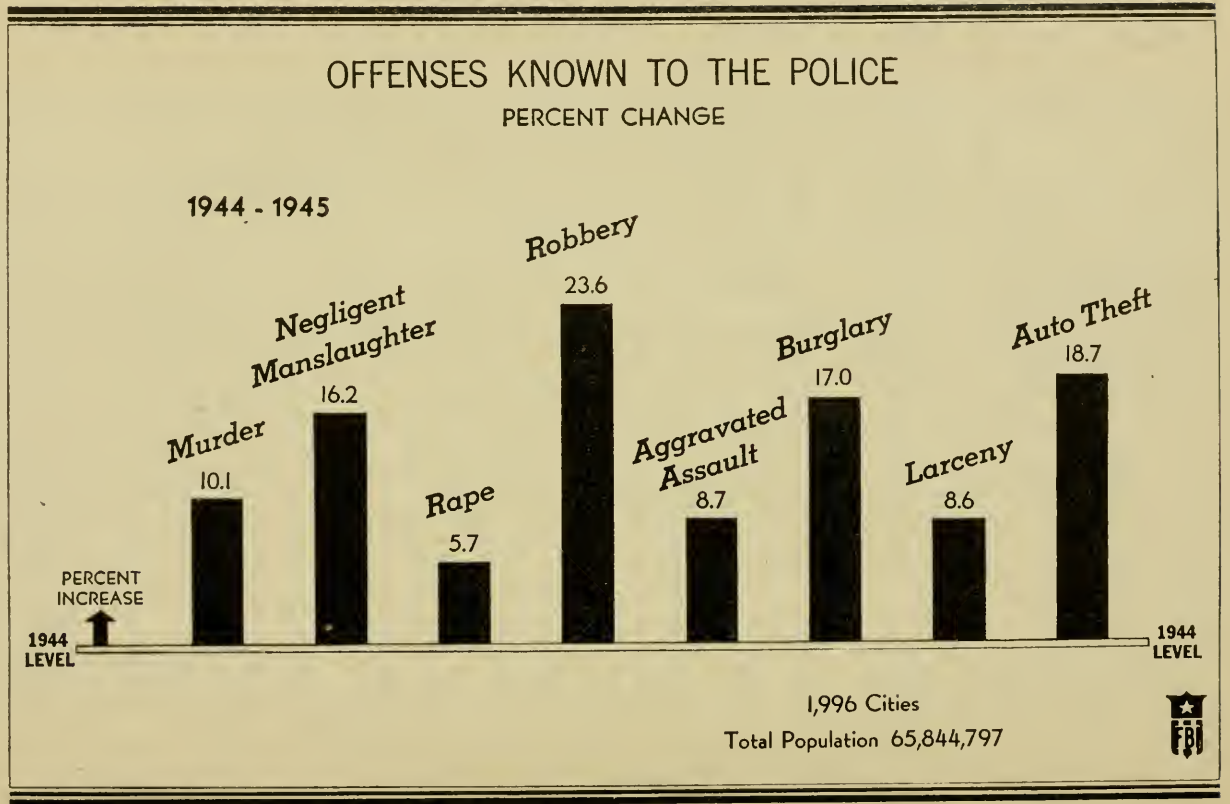
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE
PERCENT CHANGE
1944 - 1945
Murder
10.1
Negligent Manslaughter
16.2
Rape
5.7
Robbery
23.6
Aggravated Assault
8.7
Burglary
17.0
Larceny
8.6
Auto Theft
18.7
PERCENT INCREASE
1944 LEVEL
1944 LEVEL
1,996 Cities
Total Population 65,844,797
FBI

FIGURE 12.

used in compiling the data for the geographic divisions and regions are also presented but the percent change for the individual States is not included since in some instances the figures are so small as to render insignificant large percent changes based on them.

TABLE 31.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944–45, by population groups*

Population group	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Total, 1,996 cities; population, 65,844,797:									
1944	877,332	3,272	2,510	7,243	29,145	36,319	182,254	481,616	134,973
1945	986,060	3,803	2,916	7,654	36,038	39,466	213,301	522,807	160,277
Percent change	+12.4	+10.1	+16.2	+5.7	+23.6	+8.7	+17.0	+8.6	+18.7
Group I, 36 cities; population, 29,894,166:									
1944	375,527	1,743	1,346	4,110	18,484	18,271	81,007	185,210	65,356
1945	430,777	1,933	1,578	4,366	23,148	19,349	95,691	205,035	79,677
Percent change	+14.7	+10.9	+17.2	+6.2	+25.2	+5.9	+18.1	+10.7	+21.9
Group II, 55 cities; population, 7,792,650:									
1944	136,635	494	410	926	3,737	5,164	30,323	74,148	21,433
1945	152,357	538	449	1,022	4,703	5,712	34,937	80,256	24,740
Percent change	+11.5	+8.9	+9.5	+10.4	+25.8	+10.6	+15.2	+8.2	+15.4
Group III, 104 cities; population, 7,175,075:									
1944	112,677	373	273	607	2,361	5,037	22,798	66,243	14,985
1945	124,865	394	314	622	2,875	5,601	26,822	70,532	17,705
Percent change	+10.8	+5.6	+15.0	+2.5	+21.8	+11.2	+17.7	+6.5	+18.2
Group IV, 200 cities; population, 6,911,125:									
1944	98,272	238	231	480	1,680	3,910	18,295	61,113	12,325
1945	107,494	277	276	511	2,025	4,266	21,448	64,592	14,099
Percent change	+9.4	+16.4	+19.5	+6.5	+20.5	+9.1	+17.2	+5.7	+14.4
Group V, 556 cities; population, 8,406,205:									
1944	102,800	267	153	675	1,768	2,305	19,108	64,966	13,558
1945	112,313	261	193	671	2,063	2,624	21,906	69,058	15,537
Percent change	+9.3	−2.2	+26.1	−0.6	+16.7	+13.8	+14.6	+6.3	+14.6
Group VI, 1,045 cities; population, 5,665,576:									
1944	51,421	157	97	445	1,115	1,632	10,723	29,936	7,316
1945	58,254	200	106	462	1,222	1,914	12,497	33,334	8,519
Percent change	+13.3	+27.4	+9.3	+3.8	+9.6	+17.3	+16.5	+11.4	+16.4

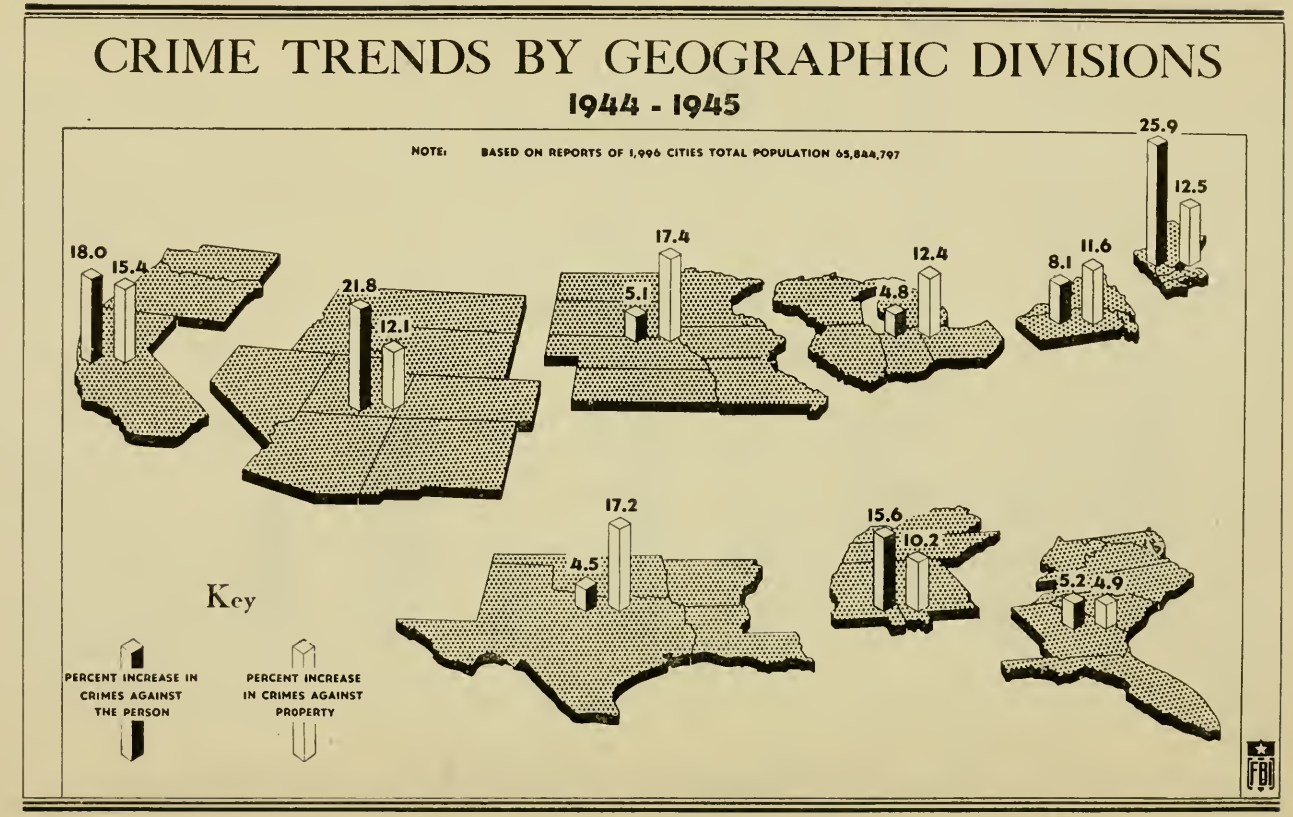
CRIME TRENDS BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
1944 - 1945
NOTE: BASED ON REPORTS OF 1,996 CITIES TOTAL POPULATION 65,844,797
18.0
15.4
21.8
12.1
17.4
5.1
12.4
4.8
8.1
11.6
25.9
12.5
17.2
4.5
15.6
10.2
5.2
4.9
Key
PERCENT INCREASE IN CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON
PERCENT INCREASE IN CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY
FBI

FIGURE 13.

TABLE 32.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944–45, by regions, geographic divisions, and States*

Regions, Divisions, and States	Total	Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Manslaughter by Negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Total, 1,996 cities; population, 65,844,797:									
1944	877,332	3,272	2,510	7,243	29,145	36,319	182,254	481,616	134,973
1945	936,060	3,603	2,916	7,654	36,036	39,466	213,301	522,807	160,277
Percent change	+12.4	+10.1	+16.2	+5.7	+23.6	+8.7	+17.0	+8.6	+18.7
The North, 1,370 cities; population, 46,657,717:									
1944	444,515	1,358	1,454	4,336	15,517	15,108	97,650	240,606	68,486
1945	500,284	1,552	1,617	4,459	18,284	16,224	115,087	262,463	80,598
Percent change	+12.5	+14.3	+11.2	+2.8	+17.8	+7.4	+17.9	+9.1	+17.7
New England, 179 cities; population, 5,901,280:									
1944	*51,575*	*75*	*134*	*365*	*764*	*585*	*13,089*	*27,869*	*8,694*
1945	*58,176*	*71*	*179*	*455*	*964*	*754*	*15,466*	*30,635*	*9,652*
Percent change	*+12.8*	*−5.3*	*+33.6*	*+24.7*	*+26.2*	*+28.9*	*+18.2*	*+9.9*	*+11.0*
Connecticut, 27 cities; population, 1,090,877:									
1944	11,683	25	44	50	143	183	3,038	6,489	1,711
1945	12,931	16	42	65	184	243	3,434	7,296	1,651
Maine, 14 cities; population, 278,320:									
1944	3,094	7	7	21	42	29	719	1,828	441
1945	3,419	3	10	26	45	33	796	1,954	552
Massachusetts, 102 cities; population, 3,629,004:									
1944	29,594	37	70	247	523	305	7,645	15,454	5,313
1945	32,813	46	102	309	615	368	9,089	16,241	6,043
New Hampshire, 14 cities; population, 247,320:									
1944	1,456	3	5	35	1	4	351	940	117
1945	1,645	1	6	26	9	12	353	1,059	179
Rhode Island, 15 cities; population, 578,992:									
1944	4,987	3	8	12	51	61	1,236	2,573	1,043
1945	6,539	5	19	27	108	96	1,660	3,476	1,148
Vermont, 7 cities; population, 76,767:									
1944	761	------	------	------	4	3	100	585	69
1945	829	------	------	2	3	2	134	609	79
Middle Atlantic, 475 cities; population, 19,292,253:									
1944	*119,115*	*475*	*789*	*1,595*	*3,566*	*5,590*	*26,913*	*53,383*	*26,804*
1945	*132,676*	*575*	*872*	*1,522*	*4,476*	*6,161*	*30,436*	*58,098*	*30,536*
Percent change	*+11.4*	*+21.1*	*+10.5*	*−4.6*	*+25.5*	*+10.2*	*+13.1*	*+8.8*	*+13.9*
New Jersey, 120 cities; population, 2,687,674:									
1944	26,436	63	148	220	657	1,230	7,156	12,455	4,507
1945	28,400	72	136	241	826	1,276	7,747	13,336	4,766
New York, 156 cities; population, 10,945,099:									
1944	56,676	271	441	1,005	1,264	3,062	9,690	26,345	14,598
1945	63,914	335	515	861	1,735	3,202	10,634	28,982	17,650
Pennsylvania, 199 cities; population, 5,659,480:									
1944	36,003	141	200	370	1,645	1,298	10,067	14,583	7,699
1945	40,362	168	221	420	1,915	1,683	12,055	15,780	8,120
East North Central, 469 cities; population, 16,137,525:									
1944	*219,214*	*638*	*407*	*1,835*	*10,112*	*7,739*	*46,720*	*126,258*	*25,505*
1945	*245,548*	*734*	*426*	*1,975*	*11,186*	*7,996*	*55,675*	*136,883*	*30,673*
Percent change	*+12.0*	*+15.0*	*+4.7*	*+7.6*	*+10.6*	*+3.3*	*+19.2*	*+8.4*	*+20.3*
Illinois, 120 cities; population, 5,333,055:									
1944	54,268	249	101	483	4,595	2,371	13,888	26,844	5,737
1945	60,331	254	108	560	4,639	2,530	16,253	29,175	6,812

TABLE 32.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, January to December inclusive, 1944–45, by regions, geographic divisions, and States*—Continued

Regions, Divisions, and States	Total	Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Manslaughter by Negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Indiana, 59 cities; population, 1,613,485:									
1944	28,927	57	46	130	749	819	4,821	16,623	3,682
1945	29,541	83	55	156	844	988	6,191	16,994	4,230
Michigan, 88 cities; population, 3,247,197:									
1944	59,863	134	103	754	2,090	2,437	11,814	35,823	6,708
1945	67,031	136	91	787	2,690	2,552	13,920	38,879	7,976
Ohio, 135 cities; population, 4,369,837:									
1944	62,619	187	127	400	2,549	1,995	14,181	35,475	7,705
1945	71,166	240	153	382	2,833	1,794	16,863	39,460	9,441
Wisconsin, 67 cities; population, 1,573,951:									
1944	15,537	11	30	68	129	117	2,016	11,493	1,673
1945	17,479	21	19	90	180	132	2,448	12,375	2,214
West North Central, 247 cities; population, 5,326,659:									
1944	*54,611*	*170*	*124*	*541*	*1,075*	*1,194*	*10,928*	*33,096*	*7,483*
1945	*63,884*	*172*	*140*	*507*	*1,658*	*1,313*	*13,510*	*36,847*	*9,737*
Percent change	*+17.0*	*+1.2*	*+12.9*	*−6.3*	*+54.2*	*+10.0*	*+23.6*	*+11.3*	*+30.1*
Iowa, 57 cities; population, 949,722:									
1944	9,049	17	24	49	103	88	1,638	5,919	1,211
1945	10,888	16	15	50	144	74	2,361	6,491	1,537
Kansas, 44 cities; population, 660,836:									
1944	8,790	25	13	69	160	85	1,893	5,355	1,190
1945	9,475	16	12	44	212	115	2,257	5,499	1,320
Minnesota, 65 cities; population, 1,335,845:									
1944	11,011	17	35	81	169	100	2,267	6,995	1,347
1945	12,648	17	42	76	257	114	2,528	7,715	1,899
Missouri, 38 cities; population, 1,662,705:									
1944	17,384	95	38	295	543	829	3,545	9,723	2,316
1945	21,070	110	54	290	929	864	4,455	11,256	3,112
Nebraska, 20 cities; population, 459,504:									
1944	5,896	13	12	33	62	82	1,092	3,509	1,093
1945	7,476	9	11	37	99	134	1,441	4,246	1,499
North Dakota, 10 cities; population, 121,649:									
1944	1,029	2	-------	9	9	5	228	637	139
1945	986	2	1	5	7	5	194	625	147
South Dakota, 13 cities, population, 136,398:									
1944	1,452	1	2	5	29	5	265	958	187
1945	1,541	2	5	5	10	7	274	1,015	223
The South,[1] 350 cities; population, 11,659,568:									
1944	222,316	1,541	566	1,247	6,033	18,810	44,225	120,077	31,817
1945	243,731	1,653	619	1,342	7,051	17,970	51,744	126,965	36,387
Percent change	+9.6	+7.3	+9.4	+7.6	+16.9	+6.9	+17.0	+5.7	+14.4
South Atlantic,[1] 175 cities; population, 5,636,150:									
1944	*110,891*	*750*	*292*	*685*	*3,180*	*10,198*	*21,163*	*58,684*	*15,941*
1945	*116,381*	*764*	*279*	*712*	*3,466*	*10,789*	*23,771*	*59,242*	*17,358*
Percent change	*+5.0*	*+1.9*	*−4.5*	*+4.2*	*+9.0*	*+5.8*	*+12.3*	*+1.0*	*+8.9*
Delaware, 2 cities; population, 116,718:									
1944	2,491	10	15	6	104	12	571	1,467	306
1945	2,504	6	12	3	120	23	527	1,512	301
Florida, 31 cities; population, 846,871:									
1944	22,257	130	63	69	511	1,679	4,757	12,185	2,863
1945	24,830	135	70	78	627	1,713	5,910	13,020	3,277

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 32.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944–45, by regions, geographic divisions, and States*—Continued

Regions, Divisions, and States	Total	Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Manslaughter by Negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Georgia, 21 cities; population, 684,316:									
1944	16,032	162	46	74	409	1,033	2,898	9,152	2,258
1945	16,175	154	45	86	392	1,087	3,095	9,005	2,311
Maryland, 13 cities; population, 1,012,878:									
1944	11,979	98	20	141	429	1,249	1,848	5,140	3,054
1945	12,767	99	12	139	524	1,252	2,284	5,417	3,040
North Carolina, 36 cities; population, 741,199:									
1944	15,214	102	58	87	305	3,445	2,788	6,879	1,550
1945	15,892	98	65	81	317	3,686	3,296	6,791	1,558
South Carolina, 14 cities; population, 283,376:									
1944	6,676	45	4	30	138	441	1,043	4,157	818
1945	6,440	62	7	28	153	385	956	3,927	922
Virginia, 34 cities; population, 856,518:									
1944	21,159	127	38	192	773	1,533	4,249	11,481	2,766
1945	21,718	126	29	233	762	1,875	4,384	11,304	3,003
West Virginia, 23 cities; population, 431,183:									
1944	4,821	19	14	22	194	322	1,183	2,461	606
1945	5,659	29	11	17	289	248	1,286	2,868	911
East South Central, 68 cities; population, 2,309,853:									
1944	*40,901*	*358*	*122*	*231*	*1,340*	*3,139*	*9,450*	*20,095*	*6,166*
1945	*45,266*	*398*	*159*	*250*	*1,746*	*3,644*	*11,008*	*20,760*	*7,301*
Percent change	*+10.7*	*+11.2*	*+30.3*	*+8.2*	*+30.3*	*+16.1*	*+16.5*	*+3.3*	*+18.4*
Alabama, 15 cities; population, 593,660:									
1944	11,159	101	20	67	250	1,208	2,543	5,613	1,357
1945	11,877	111	27	58	342	1,365	3,161	5,472	1,341
Kentucky, 21 cities; population, 649,827:									
1944	13,012	75	51	47	463	780	3,371	6,227	1,998
1945	14,971	91	67	72	743	857	3,816	6,587	2,738
Mississippi, 14 cities; population, 253,476:									
1944	4,176	48	9	36	71	365	784	2,264	599
1945	4,719	42	14	36	92	480	861	2,611	583
Tennessee, 18 cities; population, 812,890:									
1944	12,554	134	42	81	556	786	2,752	5,991	2,212
1945	13,699	154	51	84	569	942	3,170	6,090	2,639
West South Central, 107 cities; population, 3,713,565:									
1944	*70,524*	*433*	*152*	*333*	*1,513*	*3,473*	*13,612*	*41,298*	*9,710*
1945	*82,084*	*491*	*181*	*380*	*1,839*	*3,537*	*16,965*	*46,963*	*11,728*
Percent change	*+16.4*	*+13.4*	*+19.1*	*+14.1*	*+21.5*	*+1.8*	*+24.6*	*+13.7*	*+20.8*
Arkansas, 11 cities; population, 215,475:									
1944	3,961	32	14	12	164	194	587	2,453	505
1945	4,620	27	12	13	211	329	766	2,540	722
Louisiana, 16 cities; population, 797,754:									
1944	8,378	96	23	58	183	772	1,053	4,233	1,960
1945	8,747	100	25	58	214	758	1,317	4,304	1,971
Oklahoma, 28 cities; population, 628,377:									
1944	11,551	40	16	73	238	305	2,384	7,165	1,330
1945	14,375	54	29	84	330	266	2,945	8,724	1,943
Texas, 52 cities; population, 2,071,959:									
1944	46,834	265	99	190	928	2,202	9,588	27,447	5,915
1945	54,342	310	115	225	1,084	2,184	11,937	31,395	7,092

TABLE 32.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944–45, by regions, geographic divisions, and States*—Continued

Regions, Divisions, and States	Total	Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Manslaughter by Negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
The West, 276 cities; population, 7,527,512:									
1944	210,501	373	490	1,680	7,595	4,401	40,379	120,933	34,670
1945	242,045	398	680	1,853	10,701	5,272	46,470	133,379	43,292
Percent change	+15.0	+6.7	+38.8	+11.6	+40.9	+19.8	+15.1	+10.3	+24.9
Mountain, 87 cities; population, 1,461,854:									
1944	*31,275*	*46*	*75*	*225*	*730*	*470*	*6,385*	*19,616*	*3,728*
1945	*35,135*	*58*	*88*	*286*	*873*	*562*	*7,321*	*21,516*	*4,431*
Percent change	*+12.3*	*+26.1*	*+17.3*	*+27.1*	*+19.6*	*+19.6*	*+14.7*	*+9.7*	*+18.9*
Arizona, 9 cities; population, 140,199:									
1944	4,398	12	5	39	121	140	703	2,826	552
1945	5,418	12	14	45	161	152	815	3,466	753
Colorado, 19 cities; population, 540,125:									
1944	10,495	16	32	107	298	134	2,539	6,376	993
1945	11,745	22	33	142	344	158	3,202	6,686	1,158
Idaho, 16 cities; population, 135,008:									
1944	2,938	2		13	20	14	552	1,954	383
1945	3,165	1	3	11	41	20	562	2,044	483
Montana, 12 cities; population, 169,728:									
1944	2,305	1	5	10	37	23	344	1,618	267
1945	2,635	2	8	10	52	15	397	1,843	308
Nevada, 5 cities; population, 59,869:									
1944	1,788	4	1	12	59	36	412	952	312
1945	2,093	4	3	19	73	27	520	1,182	265
New Mexico, 8 cities; population, 86,538:									
1944	1,492	3	3	11	16	35	302	883	239
1945	1,602	9	2	5	34	64	283	927	278
Utah, 11 cities; population, 250, 899:									
1944	5,947	7	28	22	139	70	1,260	3,650	771
1945	6,417	4	23	43	120	95	1,173	4,024	935
Wyoming, 7 cities; population, 79,488:									
1944	1,912	1	1	11	40	18	273	1,357	211
1945	2,060	4	2	11	48	31	369	1,344	251
Pacific, 189 cities; population, 6,065,658:									
1944	*179,226*	*327*	*415*	*1,435*	*6,865*	*3,931*	*33,994*	*101,317*	*30,942*
1945	*206,910*	*340*	*592*	*1,567*	*9,828*	*4,710*	*39,149*	*111,863*	*38,861*
Percent change	*+15.4*	*+4.0*	*+42.7*	*+9.2*	*+43.2*	*+19.8*	*+15.2*	*+10.4*	*+25.6*
California, 140 cities; population, 4,740,896:									
1944	141,966	284	354	1,314	5,880	3,488	26,140	79,511	24,995
1945	164,373	277	477	1,421	8,291	4,260	30,005	88,471	31,171
Oregon, 22 cities; population, 455,510:									
1944	14,126	11	16	62	508	236	2,992	8,220	2,081
1945	14,714	17	24	63	558	209	3,506	8,007	2,330
Washington, 27 cities; population, 869,252:									
1944	23,134	32	45	59	477	207	4,862	13,586	3,866
1945	27,823	46	91	83	979	241	5,638	15,385	5,360

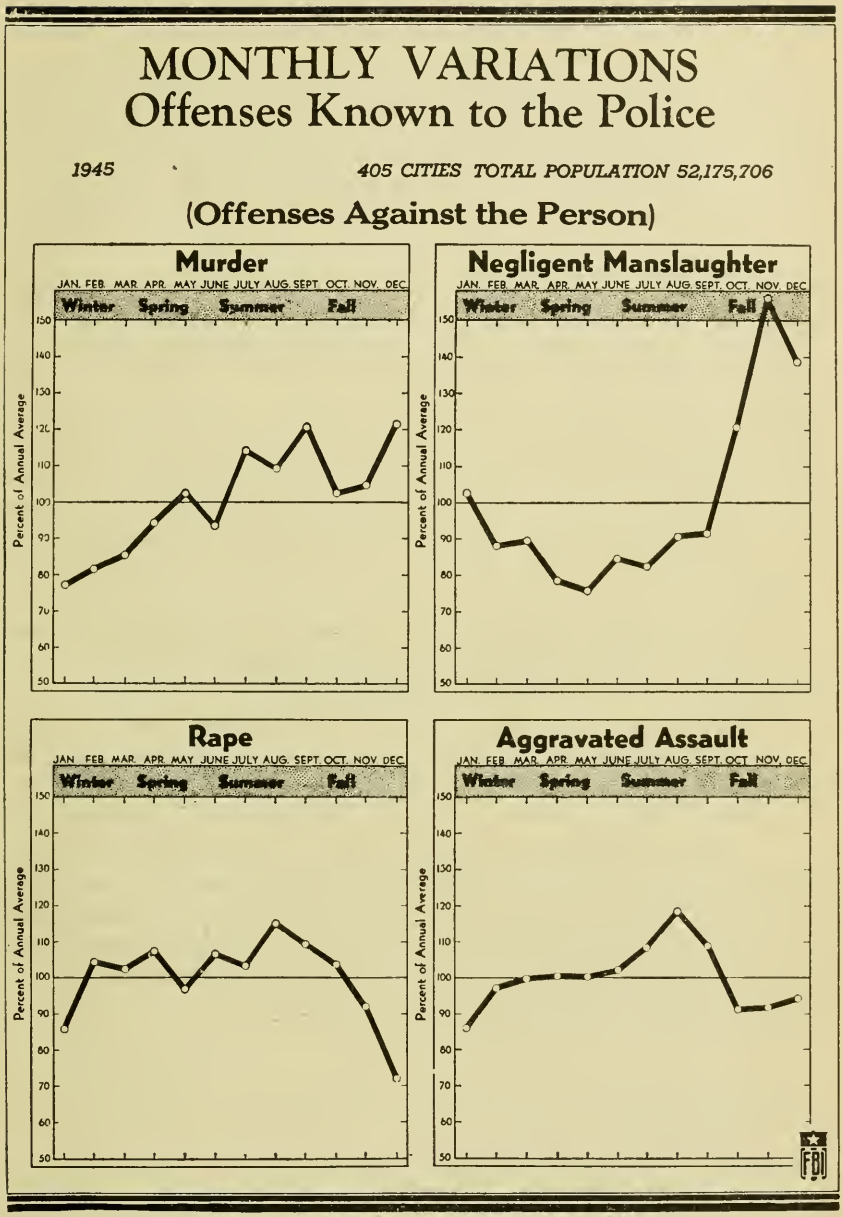

FIGURE 14.

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Monthly Variations, Offenses Known to the Police

Crime in 1945, as in prior years, was definitely affected by the change of the seasons. Murders, rapes, and other felonious assaults were most frequent during the long, warm days of the third quarter, with murders reaching a peak in September, and rapes and aggravated assaults most frequent in August. Offenses of manslaughter by negligence (mostly negligent traffic deaths) were least frequent during the second and third quarters, rising sharply with the added darkness and generally less favorable driving conditions of winter to a peak in November.

Crimes against property, on the other hand, were generally less frequent during the first and second quarters, increasing in frequency toward the end of the year. These predatory crimes generally seem most apt to occur when the days are the shortest and the nights the longest.

The upward seasonal curve for robberies was somewhat more accentuated in 1945 than usual due largely to the heavy increase in the number of these offenses committed during the last of the year as compared with prior years. In December the daily average number of robberies was more than 80 percent greater than the daily average for April.

A somewhat comparable situation to the robbery picture is found in the figures for auto theft with the daily average car thefts over 50 percent higher in October than in January.

For burglary the peak month was November and larcenies were most frequent in October. For both of these crimes January showed the lowest daily average.

The seasonal crime curves are graphically presented in figures 14 and 15. These charts show the extent to which the daily average number of offenses committed for the individual months exceeds, or falls short of, the daily average for the year. The curves show how the various types of crimes tend to concentrate during certain periods of the year, becoming less frequent in others. The data are supported by the information presented in table 33.

TABLE 33.—*Monthly variations, offenses known to the police (daily average), January to December, inclusive, 1945, 405 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 52,175,706, based on 1940 decennial census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January–December	8.70	7.21	17.95	90.2	96.2	494.3	1,163.2	375.9
January to March	*7.08*	*6.76*	*17.50*	*78.3*	*90.8*	*461.1*	*1,039.5*	*317.1*
April to June	*8.44*	*5.75*	*18.60*	*74.9*	*97.0*	*478.6*	*1,177.9*	*347.1*
July to September	*9.99*	*6.35*	*19.64*	*94.6*	*107.8*	*501.0*	*1,216.8*	*404.1*
October to December	*9.24*	*9.97*	*16.04*	*112.7*	*89.0*	*535.8*	*1,216.1*	*433.8*
January	6.68	7.42	15.45	78.9	83.0	434.9	959.4	299.8
February	7.11	6.36	18.79	79.5	93.5	469.6	991.8	314.5
March	7.45	6.45	18.39	76.5	96.1	479.6	1,162.8	336.7
April	8.20	5.67	19.27	68.4	96.5	452.5	1,143.5	339.8
May	8.94	5.48	17.42	76.7	96.4	492.1	1,177.9	349.3
June	8.17	6.10	19.17	79.5	98.3	491.0	1,212.2	352.0
July	9.97	5.94	18.58	83.1	104.5	478.7	1,197.7	345.3
August	9.52	6.52	20.68	97.8	113.9	505.1	1,224.4	427.7
September	10.50	6.60	19.67	103.1	104.9	519.7	1,228.5	440.4
October	8.94	8.68	18.65	102.5	87.7	528.9	1,297.0	453.1
November	9.10	11.27	16.53	110.1	88.4	540.3	1,223.9	432.2
December	9.68	10.00	12.97	125.6	90.7	538.3	1,127.5	416.0

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location

The amount of crime per unit of population as shown in table 30 varies among cities of different population groups. There is an even greater variation in the crime rates for different sections of the country. This is only to be expected since the many social and economic factors directly affecting the extent of crime vary among the several States and larger geographic divisions.

For this reason police administrators are frequently interested in comparing figures for their respective communities with the average for cities in the same general locality. Therefore, the rates shown in table 30 are subdivided in tables 35 and 36 to present the data for each State and geographic division. The information shown in tables 30, 35, and 36 are supported by the data presented in table 34, which shows the number of cities whose reports were used in preparing the crime rate tables.

In examining the crime rates for the several States and geographic divisions it should be remembered that the 1940 decennial census population figures were used in preparing the data presented and there have doubtless been marked changes in the population in many communities since 1940. More recent population estimates are possibly available in some instances locally for the use of law-enforcement officials in calculating crime rates for their respective communities; however, the 1940 decennial census figures were used in calculating the rates published in the bulletin since no later figures were available for all cities.

MONTHLY VARIATIONS
Offenses Known to the Police

1945 *405 CITIES TOTAL POPULATION 52,175,706*

(Offenses Against Property)

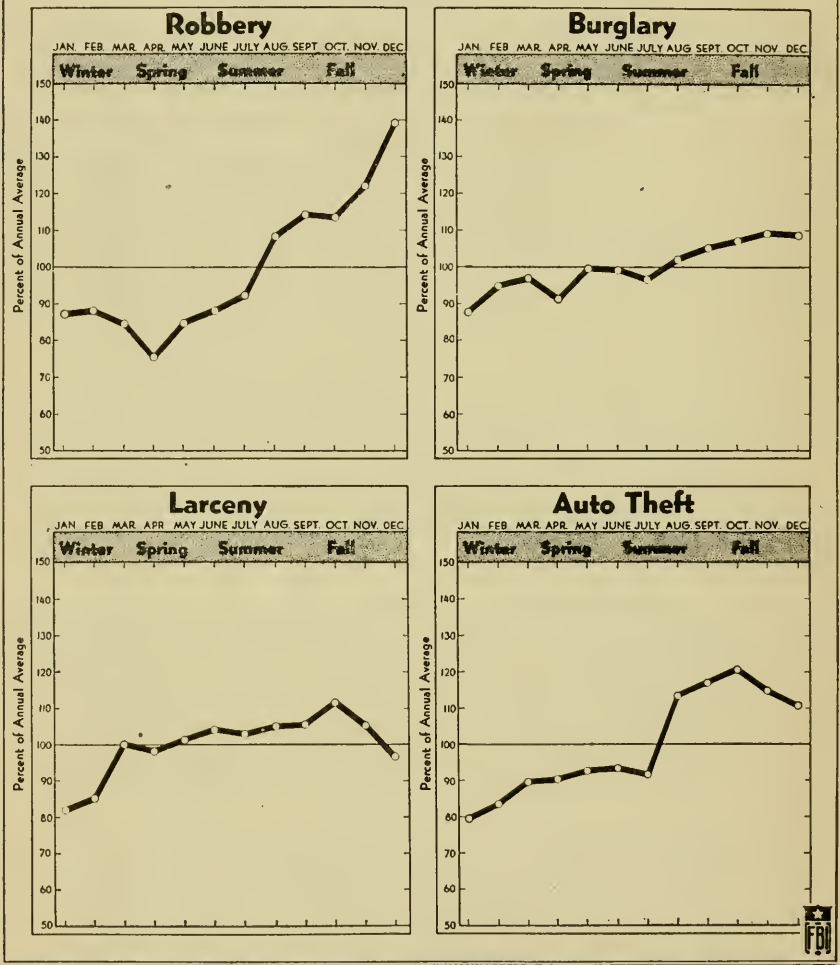

FIGURE 15.

TABLE 34.—*Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to December, inclusive, 1945*

Division and State	Total	Population group					
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
Total population, 67,608,610	2,267	36	55	106	208	572	1,290
New England:							
Population, 6,071,357	191	2	10	13	34	71	61
Connecticut	28		3	2	8	8	7
Maine	17			1	2	6	8
Massachusetts	109	1	7	8	16	44	33
New Hampshire	14			1	2	6	5
Rhode Island	16	1		1	5	6	3
Vermont	7				1	1	5
Middle Atlantic:							
Population, 19,669,645	534	6	11	24	37	145	311
New Jersey	138	1	4	7	15	36	75
New York	168	3	4	6	10	46	99
Pennsylvania	228	2	3	11	12	63	137
East North Central:							
Population, 16,436,969	528	8	10	23	58	118	311
Illinois	140	1	1	7	13	32	86
Indiana	67	1	3	4	9	14	36
Michigan	99	1	2	6	9	24	57
Ohio	146	4	4	4	14	32	88
Wisconsin	76	1		2	13	16	44
West North Central:							
Population, 5,463,017	269	4	5	8	12	63	177
Iowa	61		1	4	6	10	40
Kansas	48		2	1	1	14	30
Minnesota	67	2	1		1	11	52
Missouri	48	2		2	2	13	29
Nebraska	22		1	1		7	13
North Dakota	10				1	3	6
South Dakota	13				1	5	7
South Atlantic:							
Population, 5,843,402	208	3	7	17	20	46	115
Delaware	4		1				3
District of Columbia	1	1					
Florida	33		3	1	4	9	16
Georgia	32	1		4	1	6	20
Maryland	14	1			2	4	7
North Carolina	45		1	4	4	11	25
South Carolina	18			2	2	4	10
Virginia	36		2	3	5	6	20
West Virginia	25			3	2	6	14
East South Central:							
Population, 2,408,261	83	3	3	4	10	22	41
Alabama	22	1		2	3	3	13
Kentucky	24	1		1	5	5	12
Mississippi	17			1	1	9	6
Tennessee	20	1	3		1	5	10
West South Central:							
Population, 3,955,125	139	4	3	8	13	37	74
Arkansas	17			1	1	6	9
Louisiana	20	1		1	3	4	11
Oklahoma	35		2		2	11	20
Texas	67	3	1	6	7	16	34
Mountain:							
Population, 1,560,222	104	1	1	2	7	25	68
Arizona	11			1	1		9
Colorado	22	1		1	1	5	14
Idaho	18				1	5	12
Montana	14				2	4	8
Nevada	5					1	4
New Mexico	13				1	4	8
Utah	13		1		1	2	9
Wyoming	8					4	4
Pacific:							
Population, 6,200,612	211	5	5	7	17	45	132
California	153	3	3	7	13	32	95
Oregon	26	1			1	5	19
Washington	32	1	2		3	8	18

TABLE 35.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1945, by geographic divisions and States*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Total	5.49	54.3	59.8	[1] 359.3	[1] 889.9	241.5
New England	1.17	16.7	12.8	260.5	515.0	162.5
Connecticut	1.46	16.8	22.2	314.1	667.0	151.1
Maine	1.02	15.6	11.9	279.0	679.3	190.2
Massachusetts	1.22	17.6	10.4	249.4	446.1	165.7
New Hampshire	.40	3.6	4.9	142.7	428.2	72.4
Rhode Island	.85	18.4	16.3	283.2	592.5	195.5
Vermont	----------	3.9	2.6	174.6	793.3	102.9
Middle Atlantic	2.95	23.1	31.7	[2] 218.6	[2] 427.9	158.5
New Jersey	2.69	30.4	46.8	278.8	477.1	172.3
New York	3.05	15.8	29.2	[3] 178.1	[3] 482.7	160.8
Pennsylvania	2.91	33.2	29.2	[4] 211.8	[4] 342.8	140.7
East North Central	4.50	68.6	49.0	342.5	842.4	189.2
Illinois	4.74	86.2	46.8	302.3	542.3	127.3
Indiana	5.12	53.5	60.5	379.4	1,038.8	260.5
Michigan	4.11	81.1	77.3	426.0	1,193.2	244.5
Ohio	5.43	64.2	40.7	383.1	896.5	214.7
Wisconsin	1.31	11.5	8.2	154.5	775.3	138.9
West North Central	3.35	31.9	24.8	255.6	894.0	182.6
Iowa	1.64	15.0	7.7	245.1	673.0	160.3
Kansas	2.38	31.5	17.1	336.7	817.7	196.2
Minnesota	1.26	19.1	8.5	189.8	577.4	141.9
Missouri	6.93	57.7	51.8	276.8	697.3	188.5
Nebraska	1.93	22.3	29.4	312.2	915.3	326.8
North Dakota	1.64	5.8	4.1	159.5	513.8	120.8
South Dakota	1.47	7.3	5.1	200.9	744.1	163.5
South Atlantic [5]	13.96	61.5	190.8	419.8	1,041.7	304.8
Delaware	4.81	96.9	19.2	439.0	1,236.9	244.3
Florida	15.91	73.3	200.6	694.5	1,525.0	386.8
Georgia	23.24	58.7	159.6	455.2	1,281.8	328.8
Maryland	9.74	51.6	126.1	226.0	533.6	299.1
North Carolina	13.47	43.4	483.0	436.3	897.7	207.4
South Carolina	23.04	53.3	136.9	329.8	1,340.0	309.1
Virginia	14.59	89.0	219.0	508.4	1,309.9	347.9
West Virginia	7.72	68.1	59.7	294.1	653.1	213.7
East South Central	16.90	75.0	157.9	465.7	879.1	309.1
Alabama	18.12	58.4	225.7	515.0	890.8	222.0
Kentucky	13.95	112.2	127.1	580.4	1,001.2	414.2
Mississippi	15.85	40.9	209.6	322.6	964.1	211.7
Tennessee	18.75	69.1	114.0	384.2	741.6	322.6
West South Central	12.82	48.7	92.5	444.8	1,211.5	305.4
Arkansas	12.09	97.9	153.8	334.0	1,024.7	294.7
Louisiana	12.27	26.5	93.8	162.8	530.1	242.9
Oklahoma	8.43	51.5	40.8	458.9	1,344.0	303.7
Texas	14.42	50.2	100.3	557.7	1,445.1	330.1
Mountain	4.10	58.5	41.5	468.2	1,424.7	299.4
Arizona	8.57	107.5	110.8	572.3	2,326.2	520.2
Colorado	4.15	62.7	28.8	580.5	1,213.7	212.0
Idaho	.70	28.8	14.1	412.8	1,468.5	353.8
Montana	1.13	30.5	9.6	230.2	1,045.5	174.3
Nevada	6.68	121.9	45.1	868.6	1,974.3	442.6
New Mexico	9.09	42.4	92.4	313.5	1,029.1	305.9
Utah	1.54	50.1	39.7	461.9	1,594.6	373.2
Wyoming	6.02	57.8	37.3	446.5	1,624.7	310.5
Pacific	5.52	159.5	76.6	640.4	1,842.9	638.0
California	5.79	172.9	89.0	630.3	1,862.8	656.8
Oregon	3.41	115.9	43.6	733.3	1,799.1	506.0
Washington	5.18	111.5	27.7	643.1	1,759.7	609.8

[1] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,265 cities with a total population of 58,222,281.
[2] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 532 cities with a total population of 10,283,316.
[3] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 167 cities.
[4] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 227 cities.
[5] Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 36.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1945, by geographic divisions and population groups*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Total	5.49	54.3	59.8	[1] 359.3	[1] 889.9	241.5
New England	1.17	16.7	12.8	260.5	515.0	162.5
Group I	2.44	34.3	21.8	222.4	435.1	319.2
Group II	1.03	23.3	20.4	382.7	632.1	187.0
Group III	.94	12.6	9.2	298.0	588.8	151.4
Group IV	.66	11.2	8.4	221.1	524.7	115.3
Group V	1.08	6.0	6.4	193.7	419.5	79.8
Group VI	.76	5.1	4.3	158.3	380.4	78.2
Middle Atlantic	2.95	23.1	31.7	[2] 218.8	[2] 427.9	156.5
Group I	3.97	27.1	36.4	[3] 274.7	[3] 352.3	173.1
Group II	1.95	22.9	29.9	273.8	485.9	188.3
Group III	2.02	25.8	37.1	270.8	566.9	165.5
Group IV	.93	12.4	25.4	210.7	550.2	133.9
Group V	1.83	15.3	21.3	166.8	394.5	114.4
Group VI	.87	11.6	14.7	127.3	278.8	79.5
East North Central	4.50	68.6	49.0	342.5	842.4	189.2
Group I	6.20	105.0	69.9	398.7	825.3	194.5
Group II	6.20	78.0	77.9	427.8	1,163.9	267.9
Group III	3.16	38.5	33.6	348.5	959.8	218.8
Group IV	2.86	25.4	17.2	280.9	897.1	184.5
Group V	1.25	23.0	11.5	236.5	836.4	148.9
Group VI	1.63	16.9	16.7	181.2	464.0	113.6
West North Central	3.35	31.9	24.8	255.6	894.0	182.6
Group I	5.61	53.9	44.1	236.2	647.7	185.1
Group II	2.63	30.9	22.9	285.2	787.8	258.2
Group III	3.64	22.6	19.1	447.5	1,126.9	283.8
Group IV	2.02	24.5	12.4	287.1	881.6	185.4
Group V	1.42	9.7	9.1	239.2	746.9	146.6
Group VI	1.24	15.1	8.5	159.3	315.4	88.9
South Atlantic [4]	13.96	61.5	190.8	419.8	1,041.7	304.8
Group I	12.94	57.2	112.3	310.5	773.3	335.4
Group II	17.52	117.2	246.2	709.3	1,531.2	457.3
Group III	16.50	51.1	243.8	436.7	1,246.6	276.7
Group IV	11.83	47.9	313.9	452.8	1,194.3	256.9
Group V	8.52	36.7	136.7	354.4	922.4	220.2
Group VI	14.93	41.8	156.4	262.6	596.1	146.9
East South Central	16.90	75.0	157.9	465.7	879.1	309.1
Group I	15.23	113.5	141.4	606.0	1,022.1	380.2
Group II	26.03	63.4	89.4	483.6	805.1	389.5
Group III	17.44	49.1	329.3	455.6	768.2	229.6
Group IV	14.19	64.1	194.0	351.8	956.6	236.8
Group V	14.19	36.7	141.0	346.1	943.7	274.0
Group VI	13.53	44.8	95.2	194.6	304.4	110.8
West South Central	12.82	48.7	92.5	444.8	1,211.5	305.4
Group I	17.37	56.4	122.9	525.8	1,376.2	387.6
Group II	12.21	63.9	68.9	596.5	1,660.1	375.6
Group III	7.90	47.4	70.1	388.9	1,257.7	349.1
Group IV	10.00	33.5	90.0	409.1	1,168.9	199.5
Group V	9.24	39.8	64.5	280.6	815.7	174.5
Group VI	12.76	33.0	90.8	314.1	593.6	158.4
Mountain	4.10	58.5	41.5	486.2	1,424.7	299.4
Group I	6.20	87.5	25.7	786.6	1,239.7	294.7
Group II	1.33	35.3	23.3	467.5	1,328.6	319.5
Group III	8.51	82.5	94.4	572.4	1,865.2	512.9
Group IV	2.03	63.4	62.6	453.5	2,070.9	449.8
Group V	2.17	46.2	26.1	379.2	1,597.1	292.2
Group VI	5.33	43.5	47.4	327.1	863.7	210.1
Pacific	5.52	159.5	76.6	640.4	1,842.9	633.0
Group I	6.90	231.0	110.1	716.4	1,734.1	704.6
Group II	5.25	121.0	63.8	634.6	1,755.7	712.1
Group III	4.51	119.4	50.5	625.0	2,052.5	515.9
Group IV	3.63	71.8	33.6	552.6	1,949.1	473.5
Group V	3.77	79.3	33.6	589.8	2,428.4	647.8
Group VI	3.40	50.7	31.7	435.9	1,654.9	473.6

[1] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,265 cities with a total population of 58,222,281.

[2] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 532 cities with a total population of 10,283,316.

[3] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 4 cities.

[4] Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January-December 1945 is shown in table 37. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 30 and 36 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
The economic status and activities of the population.
Climate.
Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
The number of police employees per unit of population.
The standards governing appointments to the police force.
The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

It should be remembered that the war has brought about marked changes in some of the foregoing factors in many communities.

In comparing crime rates, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

TABLE 37.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1945, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Abilene, Tex	1	3	5	102	32	89	49
Akron, Ohio	18	179	138	851	584	1,728	577
Alameda, Calif	2	6	20	105	23	588	185
Albany, N. Y	6	27	31	266	128	405	376
Albuquerque, N. Mex	2	5	24	134	41	485	141
Alexandria, La	9	22	134	159	47	381	40
Alexandria, Va	3	28	186	130	64	479	71
Alhambra, Calif		11	1	155	49	350	77
Aliquippa, Pa		5	6	59	13	71	18
Allentown, Pa	2		2	315	73	288	182
Alton, Ill	1	20	13	114	18	102	43
Altoona, Pa	1	11	7	214	43	447	100
Amarillo, Tex	2	11	1	143	247	625	318
Amsterdam, N. Y		2	6	22	18	76	19
Anderson, Ind		15	6	164	21	276	123
Ann Arbor, Mich		2		76	71	450	47
Anniston, Ala	7	27	82	95	69	301	51
Appleton, Wis				49	20	341	50
Arlington, Mass				71	9	94	9
Arlington, Va	2	6	36	124	71	552	91
Asheville, N. C	9	20	294	242	153	369	83
Ashland, Ky	1	21	7	69	10	100	30
Atlanta, Ga	91	272	310	1,704	1,118	3,268	1,338
Atlantic City, N. J	1	37	98	317	583	1,029	237
Auburn, N. Y		3	3	69	29	237	40
Augusta, Ga	15	28	254	335	79	643	126
Aurora, Ill	3	8	3	100	41	187	38
Austin, Tex	8	24	85	445	80	1,102	256
Bakersfield, Calif	3	32	4	212	232	954	284
Baltimore, Md	90	489	1,218	1,928	1,048	3,276	2,747
Bangor, Maine	1	3	6	55	57	292	91
Baton Rouge, La	1	15	11	205	60	241	42
Battle Creek, Mich	1	8	14	237	95	684	113
Bay City, Mich	1	2		93	31	345	79
Bayonne, N. J	3	12	22	147	37	196	108
Beaumont, Tex	6	12	41	294	94	671	153
Belleville, Ill		4	1	52	22	87	29
Belleville, N. J		2	2	46	24	63	26
Bellingham, Wash		1		55	23	151	46
Belmont, Mass				47	8	82	6
Beloit, Wis		2		66	41	347	39
Belvedere Township, Calif	3	112	31	282	41	154	371
Berkeley, Calif	2	42	39	442	123	1,018	211
Berwyn, Ill		8		105	52	100	41
Bethlehem, Pa	1	122	25	94	100	157	33
Beverly, Mass				41	11	132	10
Beverly Hills, Calif		11	3	119	46	184	59
Binghampton, N. Y		2	2	172	100	711	127
Birmingham, Ala	48	201	149	1,944	930	2,106	602
Bloomfield, N. J		3	5	61	18	105	30
Bloomington, Ill		6	16	42	18	142	77
Boise, Idaho		7		195	[1]	656	151
Boston, Mass	21	272	174	1,224	851	1,879	2,550
Bridgeport, Conn	4	10	23	335	310	843	284
Bristol, Conn			1	39	33	169	16
Brockton, Mass		8	1	190	77	240	90
Brookline, Mass		8	3	210	42	183	100
Buffalo, N. Y	13	70	151	504	245	1,045	1,133
Burbank, Calif		19	9	222	113	759	110
Burlington, Iowa		3	3	83	8	108	35
Burlington, Vt				62	34	350	32
Butte, Mont		19	3	57	16	101	74
Cambridge, Mass	2	21	17	174	39	367	246
Camden, N. J	7	77	100	369	149	260	287
Canton, Ohio	4	89	82	453	228	813	251

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1945, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Con.

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	2	3		93	63	547	83
Central Falls, R. I		4		68	6	69	34
Charleston, S. C	24	66	114	244	216	753	354
Charleston, W. Va	6	158	83	332	(1)	966	327
Charlotte, N. C	19	68	506	561	275	883	293
Chattanooga, Tenn	32	63	81	510	143	512	348
Chelsea, Mass		20	14	158	44	128	84
Chester, Pa	3	57	57	179	94	201	125
Chicago, Ill	213	4,090	1,993	11,803	6,242	10,984	3,941
Chicopee, Mass	1	1	2	71	20	89	24
Cicero, Ill	2	24	65	165	71	190	81
Cincinnati, Ohio	40	381	333	2,272	1,051	3,029	913
Clarksburg, W. Va	3	8	3	48	8	97	31
Cleveland, Ohio	53	796	442	2,759	769	7,451	1,874
Cleveland Heights, Ohio	2	6		147	16	224	71
Clifton, N. J	1	3	5	71	38	82	40
Clinton, Iowa		6	1	59	21	262	35
Colorado Springs, Colo	1	7		77	109	634	95
Columbia, S. C	11	42	69	333	343	1,108	227
Columbus, Ga	8	22	58	302	247	670	181
Columbus, Ohio	23	296	115	2,344	1,425	2,404	1,092
Concord, N. H				58	16	131	16
Corpus Christi, Tex	6	78	12	257	194	653	366
Council Bluffs, Iowa		6	4	146	32	211	111
Covington, Ky	2	25	19	266	30	330	111
Cranston, R. I	1	9		112	42	149	29
Cumberland, Md	1			63	23	75	114
Dallas, Tex	69	215	638	2,350	622	5,727	1,263
Danville, Ill		13	5	113	52	206	110
Danville, Va		22	77	115	64	318	24
Davenport, Iowa	3	19		287	44	661	146
Dayton, Ohio	30	162	196	989	212	2,574	891
Dearborn, Mich	2	34	9	233	187	780	224
Decatur, Ill	2	9	5	214	33	411	139
Denver, Colo	20	282	83	2,536	837	3,160	660
Des Moines, Iowa	5	17	43	373	102	969	350
Detroit, Mich	101	2,144	2,068	7,994	2,396	16,778	4,232
Dubuque, Iowa	3	2		65	21	250	42
Duluth, Minn		16	7	154	162	902	302
Durham, N. C	11	19	488	265	35	143	131
East Chicago, Ind	5	35	48	247	103	492	122
East Cleveland, Ohio		11	3	155	8	213	51
Easton, Pa		9	6	69	17	132	35
East Orange, N. J		10	12	297	43	318	134
East Providence, R. I		2	1	43	14	136	34
East St. Louis, Ill	8	57	112	230	147	311	196
Eau Claire, Wis		7		45	32	128	46
Elgin, Ill		4	4	60	21	190	29
Elizabeth, N. J	1	28	22	244	99	360	120
Elkhart, Ind	1	3	3	60	30	138	33
Elmira, N. Y		5	2	59	40	474	123
El Paso, Tex	7	82	38	484	214	1,013	389
Elyria, Ohio		1	10	61	33	162	31
Enid, Okla	1	8		88	32	270	40
Erie, Pa	3	24	37	169	90	602	271
Evanston, Ill		13	31	145	103	569	98
Evansville, Ind	4	68	60	550	211	1,337	458
Everett, Mass		10	10	76	34	168	66
Everett, Wash		4	13	119	10	627	123
Fall River, Mass		29	7	424	143	461	150
Fargo, N. Dak		1	2	41	47	128	44
Fitchburg, Mass		1	1	131	11	151	61
Flint, Mich	4	89	205	722	385	1,950	265
Fond du Lac, Wis			1	56	16	317	28
Fort Smith, Ark	3	14	56	124	87	333	125

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1945, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Con.

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Fort Wayne, Ind	1	31	116	311	211	1,029	266
Fort Worth, Tex	34	71	167	984	219	2,577	609
Fresno, Calif	3	122	49	542	241	1,261	496
Gadsden, Ala	5	8	110	76	38	188	93
Galesburg, Ill	1	12	2	110	20	275	91
Galveston, Tex	No reports received						
Garfield, N. J	4	2	6	37	16	70	11
Gary, Ind	11	194	192	762	235	947	212
Glendale, Calif	3	17	7	228	197	952	223
Grand Rapids, Mich	3	19	23	578	203	2,707	538
Great Falls, Mont		12	1	103	83	518	99
Green Bay, Wis	1	4		53	17	93	51
Greensboro, N. C	11	18	433	289	165	557	146
Greenville, S. C	13	18	89	131	141	368	94
Greenwich Town, Conn		2		30	25	80	18
Hackensack, N. J	1	8	20	64	34	152	43
Hagerstown, Md	1	25	31	135	74	363	61
Hamilton, Ohio	4	17	5	88	60	273	70
Hamilton Township, N. J	1	11	3	70	14	161	22
Hammond, Ind	3	29	9	351	138	585	104
Hamtramck, Mich	2	42	8	178	101	221	51
Harrisburg, Pa	4	32	78	371	201	556	224
Hartford, Conn		113	125	1,047	337	1,439	455
Haverford Twp., Pa		1		54	7	35	13
Haverhill, Mass	1	7		105	19	164	44
Hazleton, Pa		2	1	27	7	17	26
Highland Park, Mich	3	39	9	288	62	435	103
High Point, N. C	5	8	192	98	51	156	42
Hoboken, N. J	3	12	8	53	11	34	52
Holyoke, Mass	2	4	1	127	42	268	96
Honolulu, T. H	10	51	91	797	418	1,650	598
Houston, Tex	75	216	250	3,317	899	8,566	1,358
Huntington, W. Va	11	20	72	351	169	408	153
Huntington Park, Calif		26	2	234	110	463	180
Hutchinson, Kans	1	6	3	99	37	384	63
Indianapolis, Ind	30	269	309	1,834	856	4,253	1,531
Inglewood, Calif		24	1	163	114	400	97
Irvington, N. J		9	3	141	48	212	74
Jackson, Mich		24	35	242	84	569	131
Jackson, Miss	13	21	100	265	138	633	71
Jacksonville, Fla	40	218	214	1,207	1,059	2,026	813
Jamestown, N. Y		1	3	56	24	117	37
Jersey City, N. J	Complete data not received						
Johnson City, Tenn	3	15		77	39	120	41
Johnstown, Pa	2	2	11	143	50	138	91
Joliet, Ill	1	11		69	58	295	78
Joplin, Mo	3	53	28	277	249	526	133
Kalamazoo, Mich		17	6	234	78	816	115
Kansas City, Kans	7	84	10	465	154	620	143
Kansas City, Mo	45	465	593	1,689	979	2,715	756
Kearny, N. J		3	3	88	26	86	31
Kenosha, Wis	2	3		68	22	198	75
Kingston, N. Y		1	6	31	12	126	23
Knoxville, Tenn	35	76	108	509	657	528	716
Kokomo, Ind	2	11	7	144	27	179	84
La Crosse, Wis		4	2	73	33	689	47
La Fayette, Ind	3	14	9	89	59	388	52
Lakewood, Ohio		8	1	123	17	260	36
Lancaster, Pa	2	6	14	82	45	398	61
Lansing, Mich	1	7	11	312	108	849	223
Laredo, Tex	1	7	34	119	37	308	22
Lawrence, Mass		3		199	25	286	88
Lebanon, Pa		2		47	12	160	29
Lewiston, Maine	2		1	65	30	203	29
Lexington, Ky	9	60	144	254	187	644	188

TABLE 37.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1945, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Con.

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Lima, Ohio	5	31	51	220	122	600	161
Lincoln, Nebr	1	7	32	270	96	1,059	249
Little Rock, Ark	8	67	53	387	(1)	1,428	419
Long Beach, Calif	11	220	142	1,441	(1)	2,683	1,314
Lorain, Ohio	4	14	16	150	47	251	115
Los Angeles, Calif	91	3,776	1,721	11,654	10,088	17,185	10,613
Louisville, Ky	46	523	529	2,546	1,682	2,177	1,895
Lowell, Mass		15	4	208	61	210	89
Lower Merion Twp., Pa			2	134	38	239	41
Lubbock, Tex	8	6	37	188	73	463	57
Lynchburg, Va	2	5	83	110	48	265	56
Lynn, Mass	2	13	7	398	161	732	140
Macon, Ga	24	42	101	419	293	787	253
Madison, Wis	1	10	1	133	113	408	159
Malden, Mass	1	15	4	205	45	335	92
Manchester, N. H		1	5	65	27	296	60
Mansfield, Ohio	1	13	10	141	87	260	109
Marion, Ind		2	1	69	19	183	36
Marion, Ohio		16	1	108	40	360	46
Mason City, Iowa		3		36	(1)	131	16
Massillon, Ohio	3	16	23	74	19	191	29
Maywood, Ill		7	1	39	12	133	37
McKeesport, Pa	1	8	72	103	45	278	77
Medford, Mass	2	9	3	110	22	237	38
Melrose, Mass		1	1	86	6	86	15
Memphis, Tenn	40	274	550	840	559	1,536	847
Meriden, Conn	1	1		138	21	211	52
Meridian, Miss	3	12	58	131	81	203	56
Miami, Fla	25	240	898	1,784	966	1,332	872
Miami Beach, Fla	2	16	5	222	286	442	109
Michigan City, Ind	4	1	17	52	19	77	12
Middletown, Conn			1	37	18	124	15
Middletown, Ohio	4	5	2	127	50	417	113
Milwaukee, Wis	13	90	102	883	599	3,545	1,009
Minneapolis, Minn	9	126	31	917	792	1,659	888
Mishawaka, Ind			2	35	28	263	29
Mobile, Ala	13	63	705	407	175	433	297
Moline, Ill		6	3	77	41	192	81
Monroe, La	1	15	10	64	62	315	69
Montclair, N. J	1	8	6	67	17	120	13
Montgomery, Ala	21	30	99	342	21	397	168
Mount Vernon, N. Y	1	1	9	101	30	116	85
Muncie, Ind	Only 6 months received						
Muskegon, Mich	4	29	9	234	132	536	224
Muskogee, Okla	1	12	3	229	143	262	69
Nashua, N. H		2		44	10	118	20
Nashville, Tenn	39	119	175	950	383	1,055	522
New Albany, Ind	1	7	7	71	24	161	78
Newark, N. J	17	318	450	1,917	757	1,485	1,543
Newark, Ohio		2	9	98	22	379	29
New Bedford, Mass		17	16	676	145	911	251
New Britain, Conn		7	7	154	30	263	57
New Brunswick, N. J		6	25	129	42	296	90
Newburgh, N. Y		6	4	127	32	144	48
New Castle, Pa	1	16	8	69	25	131	80
New Haven, Conn	3	16	31	725	159	1,129	235
New London, Conn		2	7	39	22	151	55
New Orleans, La	65	146	464	576	637	1,415	1,635
Newport, Ky	5	40	24	125	66	164	72
Newport, R. I		7	4	37	41	234	84
Newport News, Va	14	56	221	420	184	657	153
New Rochelle, N. Y		7	14	100	49	127	77
Newton, Mass		2	5	244	(1)	323	72
New York, N. Y.[2]	292	1,417	2,579	4,348	(1)	11,981	12,226
Niagara Falls, N. Y	1	26	105	291	110	323	151

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1945, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Con.

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Norfolk, Va	41	359	368	1,502	811	1,846	1,004
Norristown, Pa		2	14	51	18	78	72
North Bergen, N. J			2	127	17	111	38
Norwalk, Conn	1	3	9	54	30	110	28
Norwood, Ohio		2	3	61	14	81	25
Oakland, Calif	25	752	587	2,187	870	4,818	2,056
Oak Park, Ill		15		147	52	247	43
Ogden, Utah	2	54	54	325	244	925	339
Oklahoma City, Okla	15	133	132	1,038	277	3,213	845
Omaha, Nebr	6	80	94	704	309	1,415	853
Orange, N. J	2	17	45	144	45	176	67
Orlando, Fla	7	2	15	166	126	524	128
Oshkosh, Wis		3		68	21	591	35
Ottumwa, Iowa	1	5	5	26	12	77	56
Owensboro, Ky	1	9	11	134	56	369	88
Paducah, Ky	8	15	20	125	14	270	97
Parkersburg, W. Va	2	1	3	78	18	175	48
Pasadena, Calif	2	64	61	416	305	1,209	231
Passaic, N. J	2	24	45	243	73	275	100
Paterson, N. J	2	43	64	530	144	342	351
Pawtucket, R. I		6	41	200	96	448	140
Pensacola, Fla	4	15	74	200	51	368	174
Peoria, Ill	6	91	101	505	134	836	323
Perth Amboy, N. J		4	70	91	(1)	405	73
Petersburg, Va	4	14	63	168	57	275	72
Philadelphia, Pa	100	807	761	3,940	1,161	1,366	2,494
Phoenix, Ariz	9	72	54	427	228	1,576	461
Pittsburgh, Pa	23	450	156	2,328	597	1,114	1,737
Pittsfield, Mass		3	1	125	36	192	54
Plainfield, N. J		13	13	79	52	245	45
Pontiac, Mich	2	44	24	376	138	462	282
Port Arthur, Tex	7	11	7	71	44	346	57
Port Huron, Mich	1	2	3	121	52	359	59
Portland, Maine		24	15	403	130	693	256
Portland, Oreg	17	511	196	3,014	(1)	5,963	1,808
Portsmouth, Ohio	1	23	9	186	61	402	71
Portsmouth, Va	12	42	200	370	171	541	201
Poughkeepsie, N. Y		1	15	92	89	377	71
Providence, R. I	4	79	49	1,054	404	1,323	713
Pueblo, Colo	1	25	57	246	29	360	142
Quincy, Ill		6	6	86	23	430	62
Quincy, Mass	1	16	2	166	39	399	122
Racine, Wis	1	19	10	138	89	620	96
Raleigh, N. C	5	14	133	215	33	201	130
Reading, Pa	1	13	5	231	50	359	181
Revere, Mass		33	13	105	22	111	73
Richmond, Ind	2	3	8	55	62	120	47
Richmond, Va	26	123	313	864	734	2,443	897
Riverside, Calif	1	9	13	189	107	489	112
Roanoke, Va	6	6	54	115	76	276	158
Rochester, Minn		1	1	45	14	211	27
Rochester, N. Y	6	23	52	753	200	1,612	582
Rockford, Ill		13	17	153	99	708	102
Rock Island, Ill				Only 11 months received			
Rocky Mount, N. C	2	2	136	63	45	329	47
Rome, Ga	1	11	50	90		125	48
Rome, N. Y				45	20	216	60
Royal Oak, Mich	2	3	1	125	9	270	97
Sacramento, Calif	9	227	55	546	624	2,003	597
Saginaw, Mich	4	56	64	520	148	1,212	199
St. Joseph, Mo	6	8	29	408	76	584	152
St. Louis, Mo	53	388	193	1,240	(1)	4,764	1,771
St. Paul, Minn	5	97	63	867	209	1,806	278
St. Petersburg, Fla	5	11	12	321	170	961	101
Salem, Mass		3	1	83	20	168	58

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1945, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Con.

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Salem, Oreg		13	1	119	53	717	164
Salt Lake City, Utah	2	53	35	701	211	1,781	479
San Angelo, Tex	4	9	31	88	39	199	82
San Antonio, Tex	39	228	403	1,264	365	1,416	1,277
San Bernardino, Calif	6	60	36	424	130	654	192
San Diego, Calif	9	239	174	978	824	2,120	1,972
San Francisco, Calif	49	1,511	843	2,591	1,742	7,628	4,698
San Jose, Calif	3	40	20	271	44	1,356	508
Santa Ana, Calif	1	8	24	131	97	782	170
Santa Barbara, Calif	2	10	10	121	76	546	101
Santa Monica, Calif	2	75	52	594	377	1,107	327
Savannah, Ga	21	22	268	124	575	1,279	284
Schenectady, N. Y	1	4	16	226	102	321	115
Scranton, Pa	1	11	54	241	98	348	181
Seattle, Wash	33	646	82	2,866	1,399	4,318	2,772
Sharon, Pa		9	5	43	24	122	30
Sheboygan, Wis				55	18	304	43
Shreveport, La	10	4	44	134	86	564	115
Sioux City, Iowa	2	37	15	474	240	778	315
Sioux Falls, S. Dak		9	2	132	95	439	138
Somerville, Mass		18	3	394	54	304	133
South Bend, Ind	6	59	59	422	259	1,192	314
South Gate, Calif	1	21	4	198	100	346	141
Spartanburg, S. C	2	20	31	94	102	298	146
Spokane, Wash	2	85	20	634	155	1,898	428
Springfield, Ill	1	32	9	170	88	643	204
Springfield, Mass	4	3	41	345	132	575	270
Springfield, Mo	1	12	11	314	116	630	157
Springfield, Ohio	2	27	14	224	48	455	128
Stamford, Conn	1	10	19	146	93	256	61
Steubenville, Ohio	2	17	3	143	32	169	90
Stockton, Calif	7	222	18	553	409	1,404	518
Superior, Wis		10	1	59	23	248	76
Syracuse, N. Y		46	16	621	309	1,582	437
Tacoma, Wash	6	82	68	875	348	1,722	709
Tampa, Fla	19	49	153	681	342	1,212	413
Taunton, Mass		3		123	28	185	54
Teaneck, N. J		1		50	8	57	33
Terre Haute, Ind	2	19	10	218	32	469	144
Toledo, Ohio	17	247	176	1,669	595	2,958	810
Topeka, Kans	5	29	12	450	62	652	376
Torrington, Conn			5	37	16	148	8
Trenton, N. J	5	46	77	614	180	566	272
Troy, N. Y	2	5	6	239	59	198	121
Tucson, Ariz	1	53	71	221	207	1,075	207
Tulsa, Okla	15	131	62	1,107	626	1,791	515
Tuscaloosa, Ala	5	1	173	55	20	163	52
Tyler, Tex	5	6	37	77	24	221	55
Union City, N. J	2			129	60	139	126
University City, Mo		2		126	34	184	35
Upper Darby, Pa	1	9	10	152	15	235	40
Utica, N. Y	1	5	8	134	70	440	113
Waco, Tex	3	4	152	170	38	474	61
Waltham, Mass		1	2	116	25	340	50
Warren, Ohio	3	40	7	178	47	471	105
Warwick, R. I				7	53	95	43
Washington, D. C	55	282	520	2,033	1,233	4,165	2,035
Washington, Pa	1	4	6	107	18	93	90
Waterbury, Conn	1	11	1	414	113	390	206
Waterloo, Iowa		9	6	161	24	555	80

TABLE 37.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1945, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Con.

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Watertown, Mass		3	2	74	29	154	32
Watertown, N. Y	1	2	4	130	48	390	55
Waukegan, Ill	1	16	8	111	68	260	76
Wausau, Wis	1	1	1	25	12	249	17
Wauwatosa, Wis				38	14	129	12
West Allis, Wis		2	2	67	31	434	74
West Hartford, Conn				53	24	135	16
West Haven, Conn	No reports received						
West New York, N. J	Only 8 months received						
West Orange, N. J		1		46	29	90	20
West Palm Beach, Fla	4	15	54	278	115	405	109
Wheeling, W. Va	1	13	8	112	66	159	68
White Plains, N. Y		7	7	88	64	208	127
Wichita, Kans	1	26	31	361	163	885	214
Wichita Falls, Tex	2	20	56	265	152	838	165
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	2	3	5	163	43	129	129
Wilkinsburg, Pa		3	10	75	12	145	30
Williamsport, Pa		3	13	66	24	292	71
Wilmington, Del	5	120	21	525	336	1,161	301
Wilmington, N. C	6	47	708	276	188	534	102
Winston-Salem, N. C	5	29	145	539	157	638	164
Woodbridge, N. J		4	4	100	12	154	31
Woonsocket, R. I	1	8	1	107	23	185	53
Worcester, Mass	1	76	9	873	302	684	434
Wyandotte, Mich		1	2	68	41	158	84
Yakima, Wash	1	29	13	199	289	970	198
Yonkers, N. Y	1	10	18	272	37	374	121
York, Pa		26	12	190	69	448	147
Youngstown, Ohio	9	245	47	756	128	916	385
Zanesville, Ohio	1	12	7	200	40	320	87

[1] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.
[2] Figures include offenses committed by juveniles; this is in accord with the uniform reporting procedure followed by other cities.

Supplement to Return A Data

In 286 cities over 25,000 in population, 22,975 persons during 1945 were personally accosted by thieves who robbed them of property valued at $3,363,739. Robberies for 1945 are up in every category with bank robberies showing a 171.4 percent jump [1] followed by a rise of 76.9 percent in oil station holdups. As indicated in table 38, each type of robbery is on the increase: Highway robberies, +20.7 percent; commercial house robberies, +27.1 percent; chain store robberies, +10.3 percent; residence robberies, +15.9 percent; and miscellaneous robberies, +10.3 percent.

It should be remembered that these figures are based on reported crimes in a somewhat limited number of cities; however, the data include the reports of a substantial portion of the larger communities of the country representing a combined population of 32,627,779 and accordingly, the trends reflected are significant. All complete supplementary reports received for the year were used in the compilations.

[1] Bank robberies increased from 14 to 38 in the 286 cities from whom complete supplementary returns were received. Other available information indicates that bank robberies for the Nation as a whole, though definitely on the rise in 1945, did not show such a sharp increase.

The 22.2 percent rise in the number of robbery offenses was accompanied by a 29.2 percent increase in the value of property stolen in the average offense, from $113 in 1944 to $146 in 1945, with the result that the total value of property stolen in these cities increased 58.6 percent for robbery offenses.

The disturbing increase in robberies in 1945 was accompanied by an almost equally alarming upward trend in burglaries, with each type showing an increase. The supplementary crime reports showed a general increase in burglaries of 18.0 percent, with those involving residences, those of nonresidences, those committed in the daytime, and those committed at night, all on the rise.

Most business places are occupied during the day, and thus only a small portion of the nonresidence burglaries are committed during the daylight hours. However, it should be observed that nearly one-third of the residence burglaries during 1945 were perpetrated during broad daylight.

The loot stolen in the average burglary during 1945 was valued at $118 as compared with an average loss of $102 in such crimes during the previous year. This increase in the average value of property stolen per offense, together with the rise in the number of burglaries in the cities represented in tables 38 and 39, resulted in a 36.9 percent increase in the total value of the loot taken in burglaries from 1944 to 1945.

The rise in larceny offenses (7.8 percent) in the cities represented in the following tables was not as pronounced as the increase in robberies and burglaries; however, an analysis of the data available shows that thefts from automobiles, excluding auto accessory thefts, increased 24.6 percent. Each type of larceny showed an increase, except bicycle thefts, which declined 4.2 percent. The average value of property stolen per larceny offense in 1945 was $54, a 14.9 percent increase over the average loss in such offenses during 1944. The cities represented in the following tabulations reported the theft of property valued at $16,270,256 in larceny offenses last year, a 25.3 percent increase over the total value of property stolen for this offense class during 1944.

The larceny problem is a difficult one for the police because of the frequency with which such crimes are committed, and in this connection it may be observed that 28.1 percent of the larceny offenses constitute thefts of some type of article from automobiles and 17.2 percent represent bicycle thefts.

Of the rape offenses reported approximately one-third were characterized as statutory in nature (no force used—victim under age of consent). Although the statutory offenses showed a decline of 3.3 percent during 1945, nearly two-thirds of the rapes were forcible in nature, and these criminal assaults showed a 14.0 percent increase.

The cities represented in tables 38 and 39 reported a 95.1 percent recovery of stolen automobiles during 1945, as indicated in the following figures:

January–December	1944	1945
Number of automobiles stolen	74,345	88,950
Number of automobiles recovered	71,936	84,595
Percent recovered	96.8	95.1

Table 40 shows the value of property stolen and the value of property recovered for 1944 and 1945 subdivided by type of property as reported by 285 cities over 25,000 in population. Exclusive of automobiles the cities represented reported property stolen valued at $34,268,754 with recoveries valued at $8,033,335, or 23.4 percent of the loss.

TABLE 38.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to December, inclusive, 1944–45; 286 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 32,627,779*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1944	1945	
RAPE			
Total	**3,634**	**3,903**	**+7.4**
Forcible	2,258	2,573	+14.0
Statutory	1,376	1,330	−3.3
ROBBERY			
Total	**18,806**	**22,975**	**+22.2**
Highway	14,005	16,907	+20.7
Commercial house	2,688	3,417	+27.1
Oil station	373	660	+76.9
Chain store	87	96	+10.3
Residence	866	1,004	+15.9
Bank	14	38	+171.4
Miscellaneous	773	853	+10.3
BURGLARY—BREAKING OR ENTERING			
Total	**108,734**	**128,289**	**+18.0**
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night	30,622	36,197	+18.2
Committed during day	15,769	17,996	+14.1
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night	57,461	68,725	+19.6
Committed during day	4,882	5,371	+10.0
LARCENY—THEFT (EXCEPT AUTO THEFT)			
(Grouped according to value of article stolen)			
Total	**276,963**	**298,612**	**+7.8**
$50 and over	52,445	63,335	+20.8
$5 to $50	182,700	189,550	+3.7
Under $5	41,818	45,727	+9.3
LARCENY—THEFT			
(Grouped as to type of offenses)			
Total	**276,963**	**298,612**	**+7.8**
Pocket-picking	5,333	5,369	+.7
Purse-snatching	8,163	8,856	+8.5
Shoplifting	7,817	8,310	+6.3
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories)	39,781	49,566	+24.6
Auto accessories	32,143	34,484	+7.3
Bicycles	53,476	51,224	−4.2
All others	130,250	140,803	+8.1

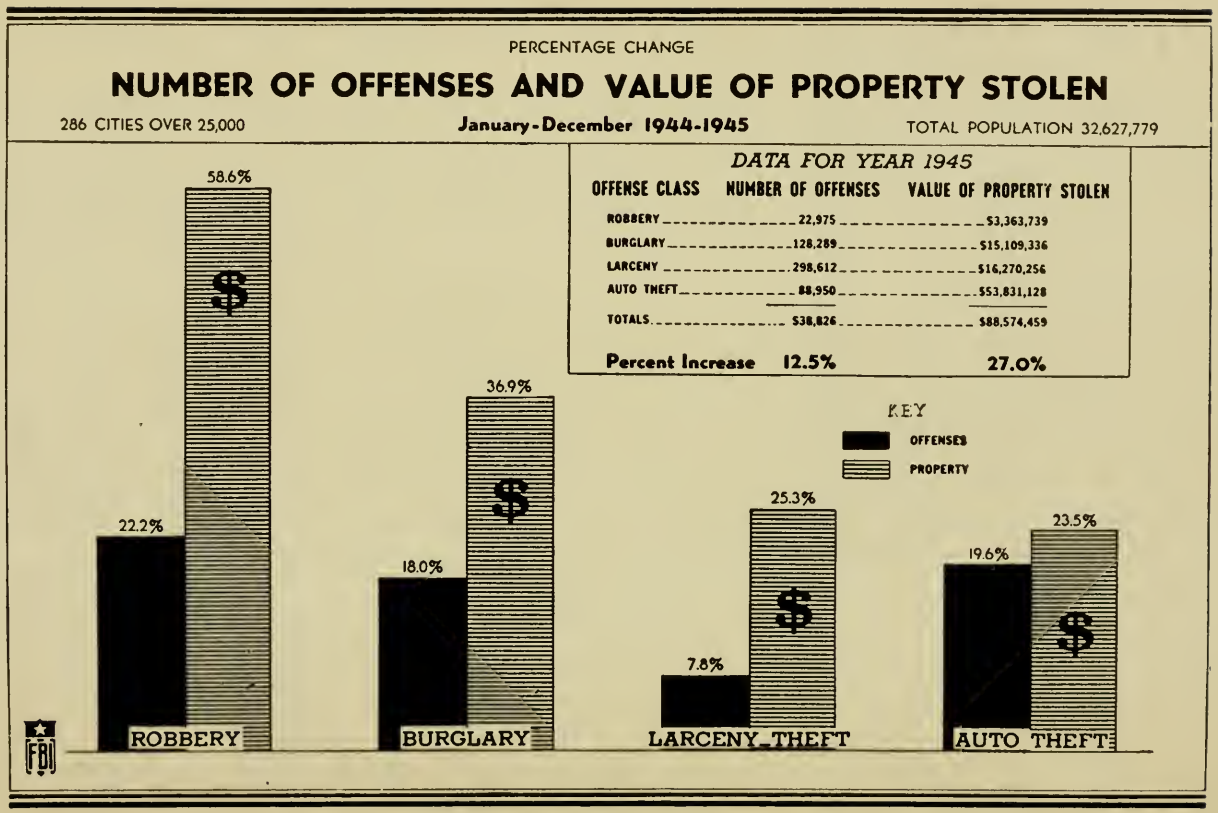
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
NUMBER OF OFFENSES AND VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN
286 CITIES OVER 25,000
January-December 1944-1945
TOTAL POPULATION 32,627,779
DATA FOR YEAR 1945
OFFENSE CLASS NUMBER OF OFFENSES VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN
ROBBERY 22,975 $3,363,739
BURGLARY 128,289 $15,109,336
LARCENY 298,612 $16,270,256
AUTO THEFT 88,950 $53,831,128
TOTALS $38,826 $88,574,459
Percent Increase 12.5% 27.0%
KEY
OFFENSES
PROPERTY
58.6%
22.2%
36.9%
18.0%
25.3%
7.8%
23.5%
19.6%
ROBBERY
BURGLARY
LARCENY_THEFT
AUTO THEFT

FIGURE 16.

TABLE 39.—*Value of property stolen, by type of crime, January to December, inclusive, 1944–45; 286 cities over 25,000; total population, 32,627,779*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Classification	Number of offenses			Value of property stolen			Average value per offense		
	1944	1945	Percent change	1944	1945	Percent change	1944	1945	Percent change
Total	**478, 848**	**538, 826**	**+12. 5**	**$69, 730, 282**	**$88, 574, 459**	**+27. 0**	**$146**	**$164**	**+12. 3**
Robbery	18, 806	22, 975	+22. 2	2, 121, 518	3, 363, 739	+58. 6	113	146	+29. 2
Burglary	108, 734	128, 289	+18. 0	11, 037, 360	15, 109, 336	+36. 9	102	118	+15. 7
Larceny—theft	276, 963	298, 612	+7. 8	12, 983, 937	16, 270, 256	+25. 3	47	54	+14. 9
Auto theft	74, 345	88, 950	+19. 6	43, 587, 467	53, 831, 128	+23. 5	586	605	+3. 2

TABLE 40.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered by type of property, January to December, inclusive, 1944–45; 285 cities over 25,000; total population, 32,454,714*

[Population figures are from 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Type of property	1944			1945		
	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Total	**$69, 227, 931**	**$47, 984, 345**	**69. 3**	**$87, 533, 893**	**$58, 937, 687**	**67. 3**
Currency, notes, etc	8, 684, 289	1, 594, 625	18. 4	11, 486, 119	1, 959, 336	17. 1
Jewelry and precious metals	4, 708, 106	1, 180, 373	25. 1	6, 975, 622	1, 583, 076	22. 7
Furs	1, 158, 871	139, 079	12. 0	1, 464, 607	178, 771	12. 2
Clothing	2, 429, 555	559, 374	23. 0	3, 163, 320	661, 484	20. 9
Locally stolen automobiles	43, 427, 077	41, 629, 048	95. 9	53, 265, 139	50, 904, 352	95. 6
Miscellaneous	8, 820, 033	2, 881, 846	32. 7	11, 179, 086	3, 650, 668	32. 7

Rural Crime Trends, 1944–45

The foregoing tabulations have to do entirely with the data reflected on the crime reports forwarded by the police in urban communities, generally those cities with population in excess of 2,500. Table 41 presents the available information as to rural crimes during 1944 and 1945 and as indicated in the table the data are not based on the reports of identical agencies for both years; however, the combined population represented by the reporting agencies for each period is in excess of 30 million and accordingly, the figures reflecting offenses per 100,000 inhabitants for the two periods are generally comparable and a reasonable indication of the trends in rural crime.

From the available information it appears that for the more violent types of crimes the upswing in 1945 in the rural areas was more pronounced than that experienced in the urban communities, although the totals show only an 8.5 percent rise as compared with a 12.4 percent increase in the cities. Murders in the rural areas increased 13.4 percent as compared with a 10.1 percent increase in the urban communities, and rural aggravated assaults rose 16.3 percent as against an 8.7 percent rise in the urban areas. Similarly, the increases in rape and robbery in the rural communities exceeded the increases

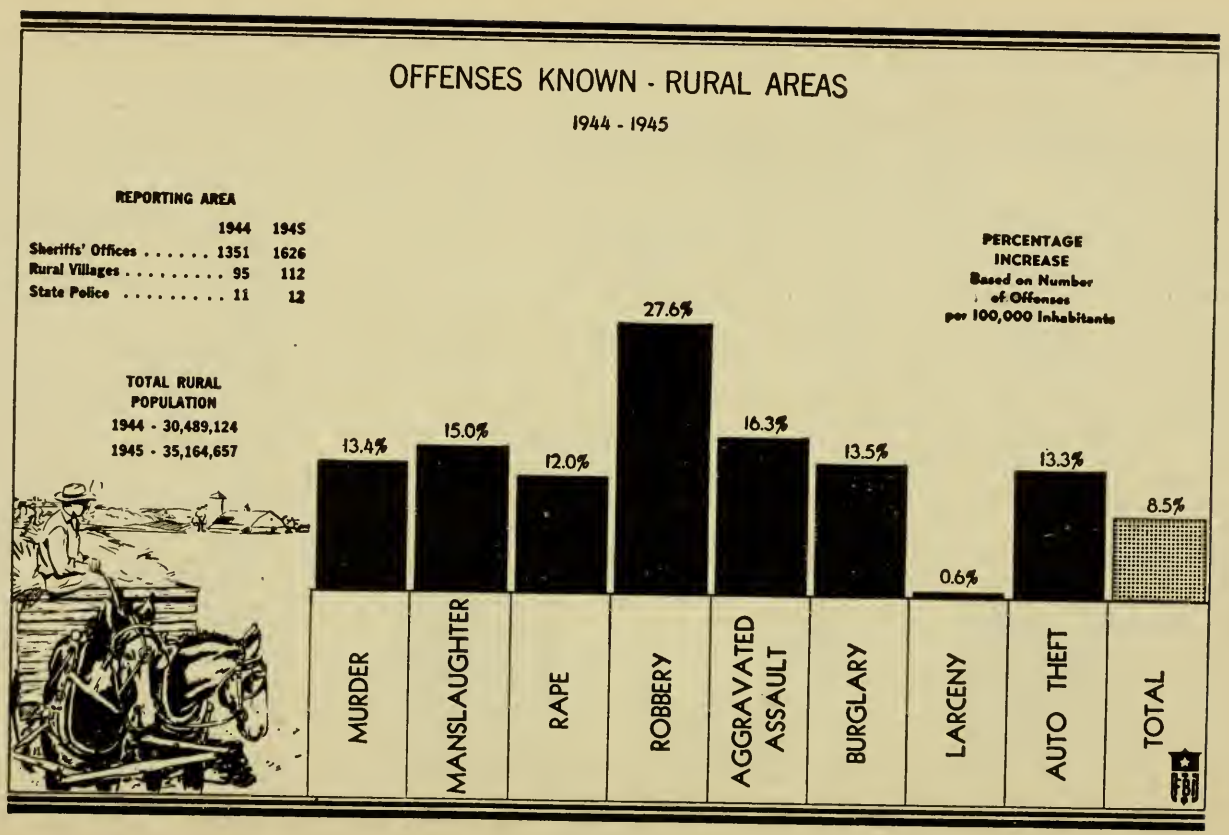
OFFENSES KNOWN - RURAL AREAS
1944 - 1945
REPORTING AREA
1944 1945
Sheriffs' Offices 1351 1626
Rural Villages 95 112
State Police 11 12
TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
1944 - 30,489,124
1945 - 35,164,657
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
Based on Number of Offenses per 100,000 Inhabitants
13.4%
15.0%
12.0%
27.6%
16.3%
13.5%
0.6%
13.3%
8.5%
MURDER
MANSLAUGHTER
RAPE
ROBBERY
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
BURGLARY
LARCENY
AUTO THEFT
TOTAL

FIGURE 17.

for these offenses in the cities. For burglary, larceny, auto theft and negligent manslaughter the rural upswing was less pronounced.

Generally, rural crime rates for offenses against the person (murder, negligent manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault) are comparable to the national averages for urban communities while the other offense classes are generally lower in the rural areas. In this connection, it should be observed that some incompleteness probably exists in the rural reporting with reference to the less serious offenses. Some rural agencies whose reports are included in table 41 list very few crimes, and it is likely that some of the reports are based on arrest records rather than on a record of offenses reported to the rural law-enforcement agencies. Accordingly, the figures presented in table 41 generally should be considered conservative.

TABLE 41.—*Offenses known, rural areas, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1944–45*

[1944 figures based on reports of 1,351 sheriffs, 95 rural village officers, and 11 State police organizations representing a combined population of 30,489,124; 1945 figures based on reports of 1,626 sheriffs, 112 rural village officers, and 12 State police organizations, representing a combined population of 35,164,657. Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense	Number of offenses		Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		Percent change in rates
	1944	1945	1944	1945	
Total	**107,498**	**134,454**	**352.6**	**382.4**	**+8.5**
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,207	1,578	3.96	4.49	+13.4
Manslaughter by negligence	918	1,218	3.01	3.46	+15.0
Rape	2,648	3,422	8.69	9.73	+12.0
Robbery	3,523	5,202	11.6	14.8	+27.6
Aggravated assault	6,917	9,281	22.7	26.4	+16.3
Burglary—breaking or entering	28,899	37,854	94.8	107.6	+13.5
Larceny—theft	47,383	54,965	155.4	156.3	+ .6
Auto theft	16,003	20,934	52.5	59.5	+13.3

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States

A complete set of monthly crime reports was received from the law enforcement agencies in more territories and possessions for 1945 than for any other year since 1939. Included in table 42 are the figures for the First, Second, and Third Judicial Districts of Alaska; Honolulu City, Honolulu County, Hawaii County, Kauai County, and Maui County in the Territory of Hawaii; the Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama; and Puerto Rico. In addition, it is worthy to mention that since May of 1945 monthly crime reports are once more being received from the police department at Manila, P. I. The published figures are based on offenses reported monthly by law enforcement agencies policing both the rural and urban areas, except that the data for Honolulu City have been segregated from the figures for Honolulu County.

TABLE 42.—*Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions January to December, inclusive, 1945*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over $50	Under $50	
Alaska:							
First judicial division (Juneau), population, 25,241; number of offenses known	6	6	7	16	19	33	3
Second judicial division (Nome), population, 11,877; number of offenses known	----------	13	5	28	26	34	1
Third judicial division (Anchorage), population, 19,312; number of offenses known	----------	2	42	7	17	57	----------
Hawaii:							
Honolulu City, population, 179,326; number of offenses known	10	51	91	797	418	1,650	598
Honolulu County, population, 78,930; number of offenses known	4	5	19	208	45	175	75
Hawaii County, population, 73,276; number of offenses known	6	3	13	99	20	251	38
Kauai County, population, 35,818; number of offenses known	1	----------	5	52	7	64	12
Maui County, population, 55,980; number of offenses known	2	2	6	151	31	262	15
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 51,827; number of offenses known	5	26	20	108	161	1,135	87
Puerto Rico: population, 1,869,255; number of offenses known	312	94	602	1,529	349	4,838	74

Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States, 1944–45

By the end of December 1945, major crimes in the United States totaled 1,565,541 for the year, an average of 1 offense each 20.1 seconds. Every 6.4 minutes someone was raped, feloniously assaulted or slain. With the passing of each day 149 persons were robbed, 662 cars were stolen and 881 places burglarized, in addition to a daily average of 2,371 other thefts.

The total volume of serious crimes for 1945 exceeds that for the previous year by 12.3 percent with increases indicated in each crime classification. In connection with the pronounced increases recorded for crimes against property, reference should be made to the data in table 39 which shows an increase of 12.3 percent in the average value of property stolen per offense.

The data presented in table 43 for 1944 and 1945 represent estimates based on monthly crime reports received during both years from the police in over 2,160 cities representing a combined population of more than 66,700,000.

The larceny classification includes many thefts involving property of small value; on the other hand, the estimated total of major crimes does not include many miscellaneous offenses of a serious nature such

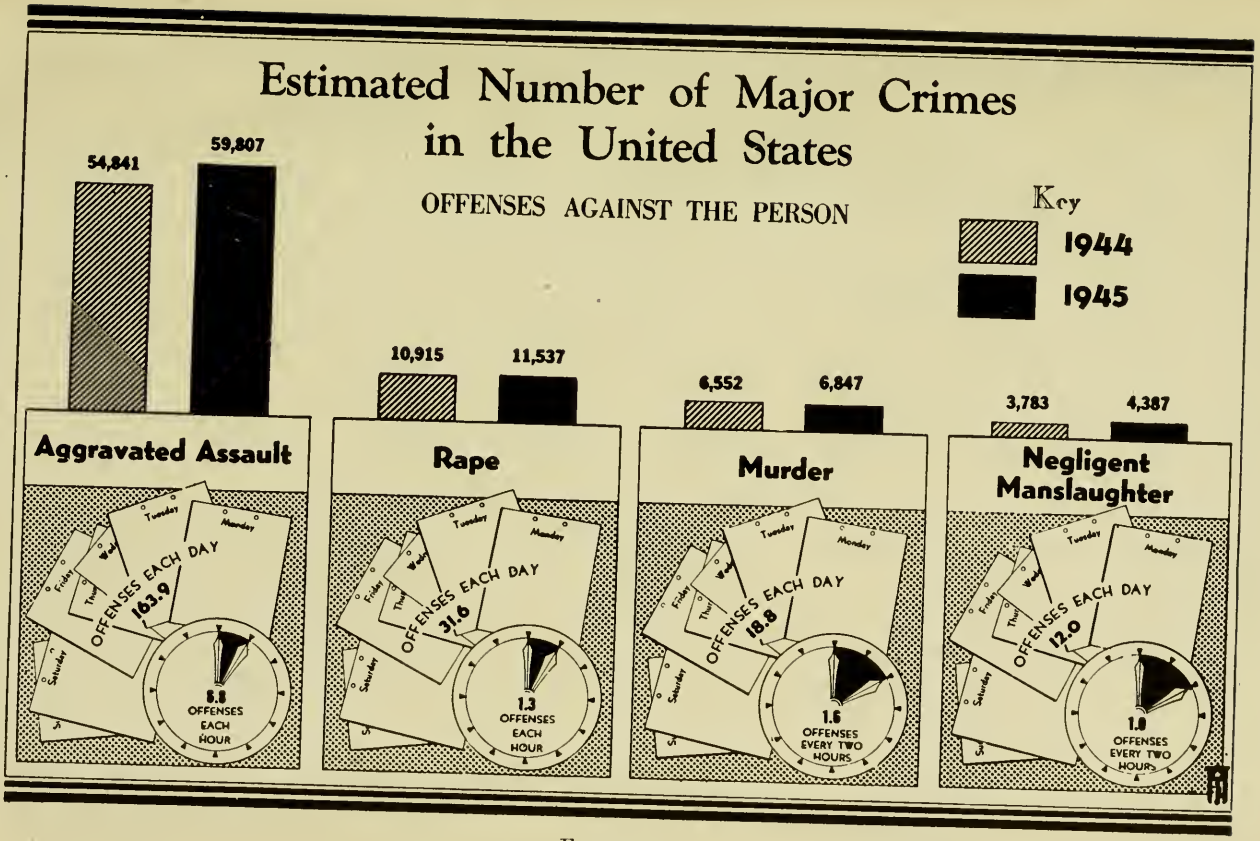
Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON
Key
1944
1945
54,841
59,807
Aggravated Assault
OFFENSES EACH DAY
163.9
6.8 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
10,915
11,537
Rape
OFFENSES EACH DAY
31.6
1.3 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
6,552
6,847
Murder
OFFENSES EACH DAY
18.8
1.6 OFFENSES EVERY TWO HOURS
3,783
4,387
Negligent Manslaughter
OFFENSES EACH DAY
12.0
1.0 OFFENSES EVERY TWO HOURS

FIGURE 18.

as embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, arson, receiving stolen property, drug violations, carrying concealed weapons, etc. It is, therefore, believed that the estimated totals as set out in table 43 are conservative.

TABLE 43.—*Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1944–45*

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1944	1945	Number	Percent
Total	**1, 393, 655**	**1, 565, 541**	**+171, 886**	**+12. 3**
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	6, 552	6, 847	+295	+4. 5
Manslaughter by negligence	3, 783	4, 387	+604	+16. 0
Rape	10, 915	11, 537	+622	+5. 7
Robbery	43, 804	54, 279	+10, 475	+23. 9
Aggravated assault	54, 841	59, 807	+4, 966	+9. 1
Burglary	274, 134	321, 672	+47, 538	+17. 3
Larceny	796, 590	865, 521	+68, 931	+8. 7
Auto theft	203, 036	241, 491	+38, 455	+18. 9

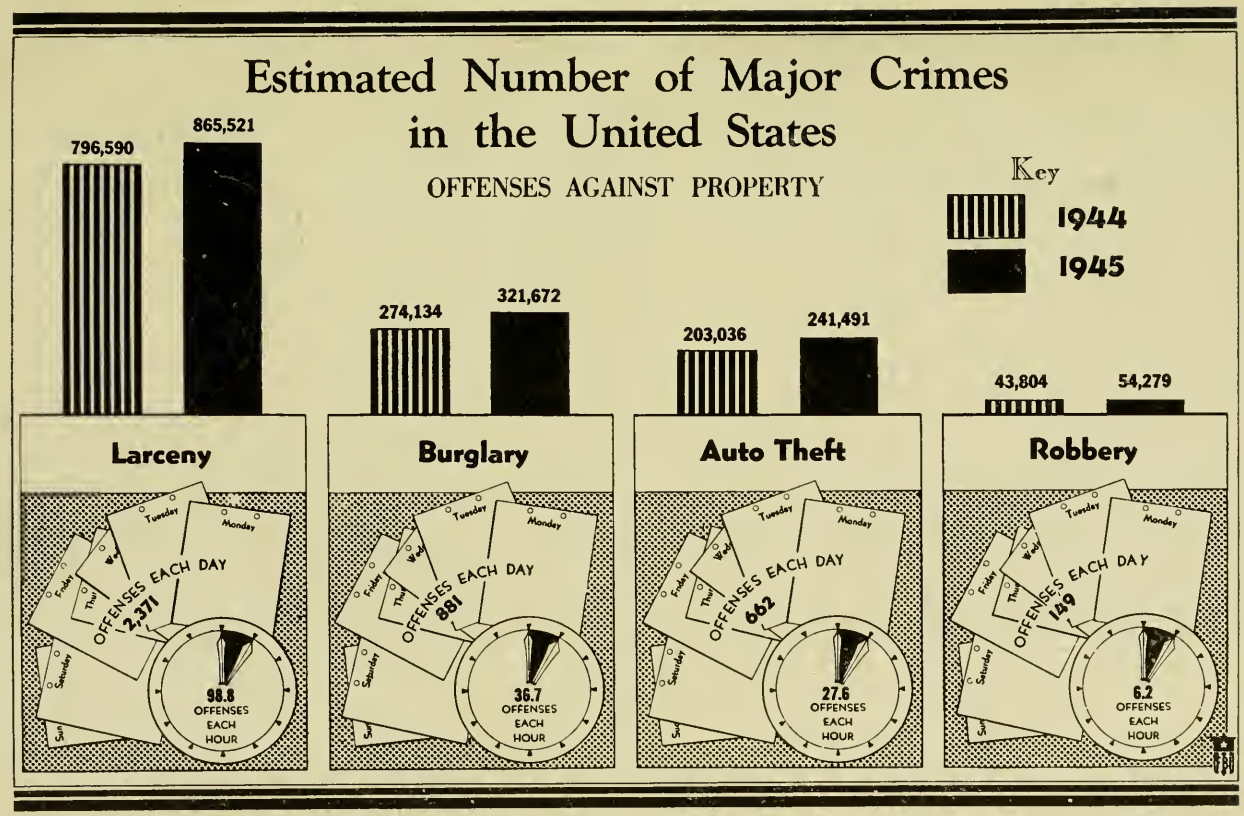
Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY
Key
1944
1945
796,590
865,521
274,134
321,672
203,036
241,491
43,804
54,279
Larceny
Burglary
Auto Theft
Robbery
OFFENSES EACH DAY
2,271
881
662
149
98.8 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
36.7 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
27.6 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
6.2 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
Monday
Tuesday
Wed.
Thurs.
Friday
Saturday
Sun.

FIGURE 19.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data

During the 1945 calendar year the F B I examined 543,852 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined exceeded the 488,979 handled for the 1944 calendar year by 11.2 percent. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes..

Offense Charged

Nearly 40 percent (215,301) of the records examined during 1945 represented arrests for major violations. Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, or auto theft numbered 160,834, constituting 29.6 percent of the total arrest records examined.

Sex

Fingerprint cards representing arrests of males in 1945 numbered 459,708, a 13.4 percent increase over the 405,379 cards received during 1944. Female arrest prints increased from 83,600 during 1944 to 84,144 in 1945, representing an increase of less than 1 percent.

Age

During 1945, males and females under 21 years of age arrested and fingerprinted numbered 113,996, constituting 21.0 percent of the total arrests. In addition, there were 79,403 (14.6 percent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 193,399 (35.6 percent) less than 25 years old. Arrests of persons 25 to 29 years old numbered 74,949 (13.8 percent). The resultant total is 268,348 (49.3 percent) less than 30 years of age. It should be remembered that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because of the practice of some jurisdictions not to fingerprint youthful offenders.

Youths played a predominant part in the commission of crimes against property as indicated by the following figures: During 1945 there were 129,738 persons of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary,

TABLE 44.—*Distribution of arrests by sex, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1945*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	**543,852**	**459,708**	**84,144**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Criminal homicide	5,381	4,732	649	1.0	1.0	0.8
Robbery	14,795	13,955	840	2.7	3.0	1.0
Assault	43,006	37,811	5,195	7.9	8.2	6.2
Burglary—breaking or entering	29,303	28,385	918	5.4	6.2	1.1
Larceny—theft	50,560	42,543	8,017	9.2	9.3	9.5
Auto theft	17,789	17,332	457	3.3	3.8	0.5
Embezzlement and fraud	9,312	8,037	1,275	1.7	1.7	1.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3,132	2,782	350	0.6	0.6	0.4
Arson	614	559	55	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,233	3,524	709	0.8	0.8	0.8
Rape	6,702	6,702		1.2	1.5	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10,959	3,138	7,821	2.0	0.7	9.3
Other sex offenses	13,923	9,255	4,668	2.6	2.0	5.5
Narcotic drug laws	1,935	1,687	248	0.4	0.4	0.3
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc	7,986	7,478	508	1.5	1.6	0.6
Offenses against family and children	9,344	8,495	849	1.7	1.8	1.0
Liquor laws	6,700	5,479	1,221	1.2	1.2	1.5
Driving while intoxicated	20,553	19,370	1,183	3.8	4.2	1.4
Road and driving laws	4,662	4,534	128	0.9	1.0	0.2
Parking violations	89	85	4	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	4,404	4,213	191	0.8	0.9	0.2
Disorderly conduct	38,304	29,546	8,758	7.0	6.4	10.4
Drunkenness	124,914	110,251	14,663	22.9	24.0	17.5
Vagrancy	33,488	23,590	9,898	6.2	5.1	11.8
Gambling	12,785	11,634	1,151	2.4	2.5	1.4
Suspicion	36,056	30,561	5,495	6.6	6.7	6.5
Not stated	3,260	2,554	706	0.6	0.6	0.8
All other offenses	29,663	21,476	8,187	5.5	4.7	9.7

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

arceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property and arson; and 50,622 (39.0 percent) of those persons were less than 21 years old.

The extent of the participation of youths in the commission of crimes against property is further indicated by the following figures: During 1945, 35.6 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 58.6 percent of those charged with robbery, 65.4 percent of those charged with burglary, 49.6 percent of those charged with larceny, and 80.3 percent of those charged with auto theft. More than one-half (56.1 percent) of all crimes against property during 1945 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

For males and females combined, the figures for the groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred during 1945 are as follows:

Age	Number of arrests
17	25,645
18	24,360
21	21,446
22	21,044
19	20,769

The frequency of male arrests followed the same pattern as above except age 19 preceded age 22 in the frequency of arrests. Arrests for

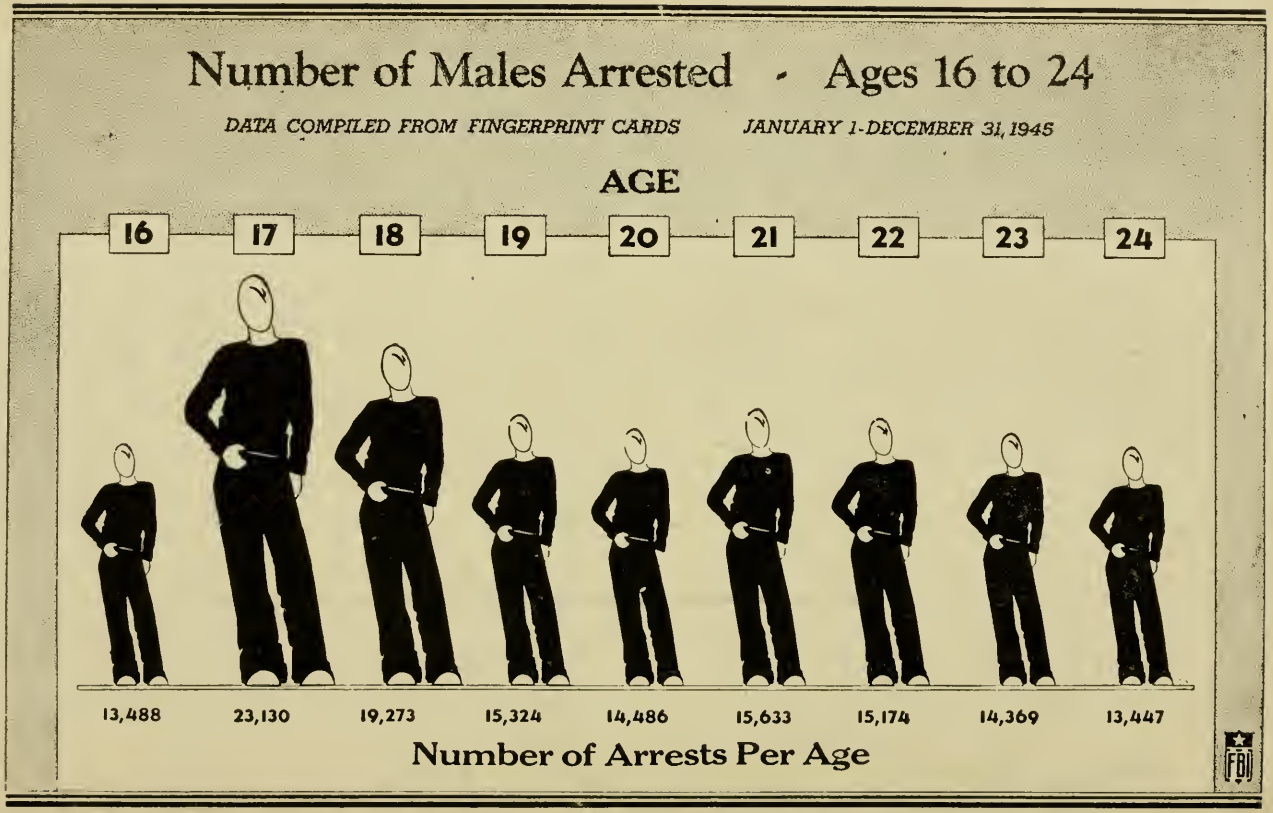
Number of Males Arrested - Ages 16 to 24
DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS
JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1945
AGE
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
13,488
23,130
19,273
15,324
14,486
15,633
15,174
14,369
13,447
Number of Arrests Per Age
FBI

FIGURE 20.

females showed the largest number occurring at age 22 followed by ages 21, 19, 18, and 23 in that order.

There was a general increase in the arrests of males for all age groups except those under 15 years. Arrests of males under 18 increased 9.2 percent, while the increase for males under 21 was 10.1 percent. The greatest increase in the arrests of boys was for criminal homicide and other assaults, such arrests increasing 16.9 percent during 1945 as compared with 1944 (from 6,278 to 7,342). Arrests for offenses against common decency of boys under 21 increased 10.7 percent (from 17,093 to 18,917). For offenses against property the increase was 14.6 percent, while "all other" offenses decreased 1.0 percent.

The total arrests for girls under 21 years of age decreased 10.6 percent during 1945. The number of such girls arrested for criminal homicide and other assaults increased 2.7 percent, from 826 in 1944 to 848 during 1945. Arrests of these girls for offenses against property increased 10.9 percent, while arrests for offenses against common decency (prostitution and commercialized vice, other sex offenses, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, etc.), showed a decrease (10.1 percent), and arrests for miscellaneous violations decreased 23.5 percent. For all offenses combined, female arrests decreased for all ages up through age 20 and increased in higher age groups.

Compared with 1941 arrests of males under 21 in 1945 decreased 7.3 percent while female arrests in this age bracket more than doubled (+109.3 percent) in 1945.

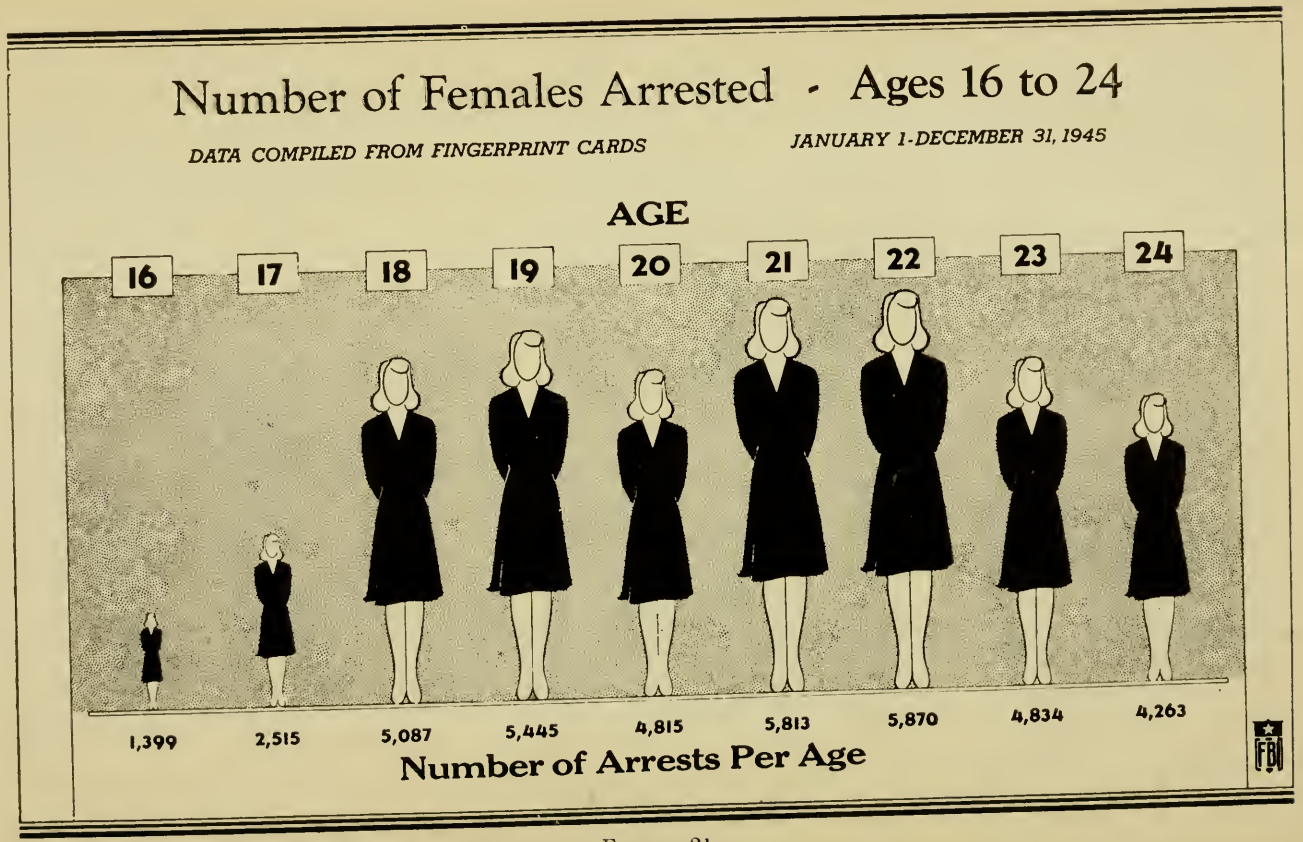
Number of Females Arrested - Ages 16 to 24
DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS
JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1945
AGE
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
1,399
2,515
5,087
5,445
4,815
5,813
5,870
4,834
4,263
Number of Arrests Per Age
FBI

FIGURE 21.

TABLE 45.—*Arrests by age groups, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1945*

Offense charged	Total all ages	Age																	
		Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	Not known
Total	**543, 852**	**4, 050**	**4, 984**	**14, 887**	**25, 645**	**24, 360**	**20, 769**	**19, 301**	**21, 446**	**21, 044**	**19, 203**	**17, 710**	**74, 949**	**68, 594**	**61, 587**	**53, 425**	**38, 624**	**52, 813**	**461**
Criminal homicide	5, 381	20	40	99	163	144	160	162	165	174	197	200	854	756	712	539	405	587	4
Robbery	14, 795	67	126	547	1, 159	1, 307	1, 039	960	980	915	828	742	2, 411	1, 608	936	608	306	247	9
Assault	43, 006	66	98	517	1, 008	1, 237	1, 186	1, 275	1, 457	1, 687	1, 614	1, 579	7, 186	6, 995	5, 896	4, 369	2, 989	3, 823	24
Burglary—breaking or entering	29, 303	1, 138	980	2, 763	3, 776	2, 656	1, 833	1, 442	1, 332	1, 235	1, 050	973	3, 458	2, 392	1, 657	1, 200	691	708	19
Larceny—theft	50, 560	785	824	2, 533	4, 120	3, 509	2, 764	2, 418	2, 335	2, 120	1, 985	1, 694	6, 680	5, 457	4, 385	3, 512	2, 419	2, 997	23
Auto theft	17, 789	386	770	2, 050	2, 702	2, 067	1, 572	1, 317	1, 087	944	809	587	1, 756	788	462	243	142	98	9
Embezzlement and fraud	9, 312	19	23	79	195	269	295	310	338	322	294	361	1, 540	1, 402	1, 203	1, 012	717	927	6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3, 132	8	19	92	145	130	122	99	98	108	107	80	445	434	410	326	236	270	3
Arson	614	11	9	27	46	39	21	13	16	25	20	27	59	72	53	61	46	68	1
Forgery and counterfeiting	4, 233	30	48	117	221	223	198	204	231	194	177	186	672	489	407	353	219	261	3
Rape	6, 702	26	54	241	473	491	387	343	334	347	281	255	1, 025	803	543	401	257	435	6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10, 959	8	23	91	212	466	497	558	741	783	622	605	2, 184	1, 522	1, 157	735	372	380	3
Other sex offenses	13, 923	17	40	184	367	459	597	538	708	648	588	538	2, 283	1, 949	1, 497	1, 223	859	1, 420	8
Narcotic drug laws	1, 935	1		7	19	62	63	66	79	76	74	70	296	298	267	195	170	191	1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	7, 986	10	28	277	474	391	321	333	322	334	329	282	1, 308	1, 118	819	655	448	527	10
Offenses against family and children	9, 344		1	3	35	89	139	197	292	297	336	387	1, 916	1, 945	1, 552	1, 093	563	494	5
Liquor laws	6, 700	4	15	31	65	134	126	133	149	158	166	159	951	1, 026	927	836	710	1, 104	6
Driving while intoxicated	20, 553	1	10	46	172	197	237	303	413	445	450	461	2, 772	3, 318	3, 606	3, 121	2, 185	2, 801	15
Road and driving laws	4, 662	1	10	76	237	235	179	191	218	221	196	207	814	659	501	377	263	275	2
Parking violations	89				3	3	3	4	2	3	5	4	21	11	8	11	4	7	
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	4, 404	6	18	89	231	252	211	166	199	180	192	179	744	586	444	349	252	303	3
Disorderly conduct	38, 304	81	142	602	1, 396	1, 694	1, 520	1, 433	1, 811	1, 789	1, 616	1, 512	5, 934	5, 058	4, 246	3, 590	2, 536	3, 306	38
Drunkenness	124, 914	24	52	317	958	1, 371	1, 601	1, 778	2, 592	2, 770	2, 777	2, 607	13, 815	16, 862	19, 018	19, 689	15, 519	23, 026	138
Vagrancy	33, 488	91	160	839	1, 984	2, 512	1, 990	1, 738	1, 973	1, 842	1, 449	1, 269	4, 530	3, 296	2, 825	2, 391	1, 743	2, 817	39
Gambling	12, 785	12	15	71	151	185	145	168	209	262	280	265	1, 716	2, 052	2, 079	1, 929	1, 451	1, 789	6
Suspicion	36, 056	425	538	1, 318	2, 983	2, 298	1, 900	1, 663	1, 778	1, 659	1, 459	1, 336	5, 274	4, 151	3, 196	2, 444	1, 610	1, 957	47
Not stated	3, 260	16	5	44	97	119	106	101	111	122	124	100	461	438	402	348	264	396	6
All other offenses	29, 663	797	936	1, 827	2, 253	1, 821	1, 537	1, 388	1, 476	1, 384	1, 178	1, 045	3, 844	3, 109	2, 379	1, 815	1, 248	1, 599	27

TABLE 46.—*Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1945*

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 18 years of age	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 18 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Total	**543,852**	**49,566**	**113,996**	**193,399**	**9.1**	**21.0**	**35.6**
Criminal homicide	5,381	322	788	1,524	6.0	14.6	28.3
Robbery	14,795	1,899	5,205	8,670	12.8	35.2	58.6
Assault	43,006	1,689	5,387	11,724	3.9	12.5	27.3
Burglary—breaking or entering	29,303	8,657	14,588	19,178	29.5	49.8	65.4
Larceny—theft	50,560	8,262	16,953	25,087	16.3	33.5	49.6
Auto theft	17,789	5,908	10,864	14,291	33.2	61.1	80.3
Embezzlement and fraud	9,312	316	1,190	2,505	3.4	12.8	26.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3,132	264	615	1,008	8.4	19.6	32.2
Arson	614	93	166	254	15.1	27.0	41.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,233	416	1,041	1,829	9.8	24.6	43.2
Rape	6,702	794	2,015	3,232	11.8	30.1	48.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10,959	334	1,855	4,606	3.0	16.9	42.0
Other sex offenses	13,923	608	2,202	4,684	4.4	15.8	33.6
Narcotic drug laws	1,935	27	218	517	1.4	11.3	26.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	7,986	789	1,834	3,101	9.9	23.0	38.8
Offenses against family and children	9,344	39	464	1,776	.4	5.0	19.0
Liquor laws	6,700	115	508	1,140	1.7	7.6	17.0
Driving while intoxicated	20,553	229	966	2,735	1.1	4.7	13.3
Road and driving laws	4,662	324	929	1,771	6.9	19.9	38.0
Parking violations	89	3	13	27	3.4	14.6	30.3
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	4,404	344	973	1,723	7.8	22.1	39.1
Disorderly conduct	38,304	2,221	6,868	13,596	5.8	17.9	35.5
Drunkenness	124,914	1,351	6,101	16,847	1.1	4.9	13.5
Vagrancy	33,488	3,074	9,314	15,847	9.2	27.8	47.3
Gambling	12,785	249	747	1,763	1.9	5.8	13.8
Suspicion	36,056	5,264	11,145	17,377	14.6	30.9	48.2
Not stated	3,260	162	488	945	5.0	15.0	29.0
All other offenses	29,663	5,813	10,559	15,642	19.6	35.6	52.7

Criminal Repeaters

Of all the 543,852 arrest records examined, 282,332 (51.9 percent) represented persons who already had fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. For males the percentage having prior records was 55.2 and for females the percentage was 34.0. These figures pertain to fingerprint arrest records and in no way relate to the Civil Identification Files of the F B I.

For males and females combined, the percentage with a prior fingerprint record was 15.0 at age 15 and this figure rose rapidly to 42.2 at

TABLE 47.—*Percentage with previous fingerprint records, arrests, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1945*

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Narcotic drug laws	75.7	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	45.1
Drunkenness	63.2	Offenses against family and children	44.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	62.5	Auto theft	44.7
Robbery	59.6	Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	44.4
Embezzlement and fraud	58.9	All other offenses	43.9
Vagrancy	56.9	Driving while intoxicated	42.5
Burglary—breaking or entering	52.9	Prostitution and commercialized vice	42.4
Liquor laws	51.4	Arson	42.2
Larceny—theft	50.6	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	41.9
Assault	50.0	Parking violations [1]	41.6
Gambling	48.7	Criminal homicide	40.9
Suspicion	46.5	Other sex offenses	36.9
Disorderly conduct	45.7	Violation of road and driving laws	35.0
Rape	45.2		

[1] Only 89 fingerprint cards received representing arrests for violation of parking regulations.

age 20. For males, the percentage was 15.9 at age 15 and 46.6 at age 20. For females, the percentage with prior fingerprint records was 8.3 at age 15 and 28.8 at age 20.

Arrests Outside of State of Birth

The 1940 decennial census indicates that 22.4 percent of the native population resided outside of their State of birth. Tabulation of similar information from the fingerprint records disclosed that 57.0 percent of all the persons arrested and fingerprinted during 1945 were arrested outside of their State of birth. The figures for males and females were generally quite similar, for males 57.3 percent and for females 55.2 percent.

However, there is a difference in these figures when subdivided by age groups. Of the females under 21 years of age, 45.4 percent were arrested outside of their State of birth, whereas the corresponding figure for males was 39.8 percent.

Race

Most of the persons represented in this study were members of the white and Negro races. Including Mexicans, who numbered 20,062, members of the white race represented 390,315 of the 543,852 arrest records received, while 145,571 were Negroes, 5,820 were Indians, 544 Chinese, 81 Japanese, and 1,521 were representatives of other races.

TABLE 48.—*Arrests by race, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1945*

Offense charged	Total, all races	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	**543,852**	**390,315**	**145,571**	**5,820**	**544**	**81**	**1,521**
Criminal homicide	5,381	2,897	2,441	24	3		16
Robbery	14,795	8,394	6,236	102	2	1	60
Assault	43,006	23,068	19,420	246	35	4	233
Burglary—breaking or entering	29,303	20,541	8,495	154	10	4	99
Larceny—theft	50,560	32,828	17,345	283	14	7	83
Auto theft	17,789	14,851	2,771	134	4	1	28
Embezzlement and fraud	9,312	7,808	1,449	27	7	1	20
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3,132	2,010	1,095	6	3	1	17
Arson	614	440	165	4	1		4
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,233	3,495	682	38	4		14
Rape	6,702	4,638	1,943	52	7	2	60
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10,959	7,246	3,509	184	6		14
Other sex offenses	13,923	11,264	2,487	95	19	6	52
Narcotic drug laws	1,935	1,205	567	9	130	1	23
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	7,986	3,546	4,346	27	5		62
Offenses against family and children	9,344	7,722	1,541	60	6		15
Liquor laws	6,700	3,544	3,122	25	1	4	4
Driving while intoxicated	20,553	18,418	1,914	175	3	2	41
Road and driving laws	4,662	3,404	1,238	11			9
Parking violations	89	61	27			1	
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	4,404	3,060	1,298	31	2		13
Disorderly conduct	38,304	27,086	10,734	372	12	13	87
Drunkenness	124,914	102,942	18,986	2,769	19	8	190
Vagrancy	33,488	24,781	8,177	436	22	9	63
Gambling	12,785	5,150	7,343	17	136		139
Suspicion	36,056	24,562	11,161	238	21	8	66
Not stated	3,260	2,530	676	23	10		21
All other offenses	29,663	22,824	6,403	278	62	8	88

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value; (*b*) under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22–24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1–25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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